FBIS DAILY REPORT

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EIGHTH AWP CONGRESS SEES LEADERSHIP CHANGES

Hoxha Explains Changes

AU071910 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Speech by Enver Hoxha, first secretary of AWP Central Committee, at 6 November evening session of AWP Congress -- read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade delegates, after careful work, the representation elected by the party is now presenting to the congress the list of candidates for the new leadership, the plenum of the AWP Central Committee and the Central Control and Auditing Commission.

The party's leadership is of extraordinary importance, since it's duty is to lead the party's work during the period spanning two congresses. The leadership will coordinate, organize and assist the party in implementing the line worked out at this congress. It will also work out the great experience to be gained by the party in the course of the struggle for its implementation. It will take this experience to the grassroots, will take care of the training of cadres and will direct and control all the party's instruments for the implementation of all the great tasks that have been set out in this congress. The leadership's importance is thus primary for the party. During every 5-year period between congresses, the party accumulates great experience. It synthesizes the work of communists and cadres; it carefully follows the way they are carrying out the duties entrusted to them by the party. During this all-round revolutionary activity carried out by the party, its best members come to the fore and distinguish themselves. Naturally, as is customary, our party has always valued, values now and must continuously value the work of each and everyone. In all its broad activity during the 5 years that have elapsed since the Seventh AWP Congress, the party has watched the leadership activities of the Central Committee members and candidate members elected by the Seventh AWP Congress. Assisted by the district party committees and by the committees of the army units, by their individual members, by the party cadres, by the AWP Central Committee apparatus, as well as through contacts that all of us have continually had with communists, we have created clear opinions about the individual capacities of each and everyone and, on this basis, the representation made efforts and prepared this well-considered list in accordance with Marxist-Leninist norms and criteria, as well as on the basis of our party's experience.

It is now up to the congress to discuss and approve this list. Some of the criteria used in preparing the list are well-known by the party. We have tried to implement these norms and criteria to the best of our ability in order to bring here candidates from the most distinguished party members, primarily for their loyalty to the party, Marxism-Leninism, the people and the construction of socialism in Albania, qualities which have characterized the party leadership elected by the Seventh AWP Congress. This is the main criterion that has guided the representation in carrying out this duty.

Another criterion that we have borne in mind was the selection of capable candidates, that our Marxist-Leninist party may always remain mature in its thinking, clear and fully capable of leading the struggle and our socialist revolution. As always, we have also tried to carry out a sound Marxist-Leninist combination between communists with broad experience and young comrades of both sexes. The party's interests require that new blood should be brought into the leadership. The new candidates are not of the same age as the older cadres, but we have kept in mind that bright young men and women should be brought into the leadership, young men and women who are not only politically and ideologically sound, but also capable in the work and struggle to implement the party's line; young men and women who have shown their maturity in carrying out the important functions entrusted to them.

Among a large number of communists, we have tried to select the best among those who have distinguished themselves and whom we know through letters and documents, as well as through contacts we have had with the majority of them. I can say without exaggeration that the party has educated and trained a large number of able communist cadres.

This is also proven by the fact that the party put at our disposal about 2,000 candidates. But we were faced with the task of selecting a leadership to which we must bring the best party members. And, as we shall all see, we believe that those we are putting forward are such members. Naturally, each and every congress delegate has the full right of remarking as to who should remain on the list, among those that have been proposed, and who should be dropped, as well as of proposing someone else in his place. This is everyone's right, because such are the functions entrusted us by the party, which gave us its trust and has sent us to this congress. As is obvious, this is a matter of great responsibility.

I would now like to clarify certain questions concerning those Central Committee comrades who were elected by the seventh congress and who are not included in the list we are proposing to the congress. There is no political problem. They are comrades with a good past, good and resolute party leaders who are prepared to lay down their lives for the party and who have worked and struggled with determination. However, some are unable to carry out their duties as members of the leadership owing to their old age. Others have not been put forward for health reasons, which also prevents them from taking over heavy burdens. There is, finally, a last category of members who, despite their efforts and the assistance given to them by the party in their work and struggle, have not justified themselves as members of the leadership, have failed to act energentically and maturely in carrying out the tasks entrusted them.

In other words, some have not shown brilliance in their work. Thus, we have not proposed these comrades from the previous Central Committee plenum.

Our party has grown by now. It now has more able communists capable of carrying out the tasks that will be entrusted to them and who possess the required energy, intelligence and maturity. What we have done in bringing forward new candidates and in dropping those whom I mentioned before is dialectical. The party's lofty interest prevents us from being guided by sentimental reasons on a matter of such importance. New situations require new people capable of carrying the burdens that will be placed on them. We are convinced that those comrades who have been in the leadership to date and will not be reelected will understand that they will be honored as always, because the party, as it has loved and respected them, will continue to love and respect them for their struggle and work. Everyone must understand that this is done primarily for the good of the party. I am convinced that not only those who will not be reelected but also the entire party and all our country's sound opinion will understand this criterion correctly. As I have said, we are implementing this criterion to bring new blood into the leadership. The party and sound opinion in general has always considered the party's regeneration as correct and necessary. In our party's practice this is done every 2 years in the district party conferences and annually in the party organs at the base. This practice is essential and vital.

I will now give you some condensed data about the composition of the new AWP Central Committee Plenum. The average age of the Plenum elected by the Seventh AWP Plenum was 50.7 years. The new proposals bring the average age down to 49. This average age, in our opinion, is normal for a high forum like the Central Committee, also taking into consideration the fact that our party itself is now 40 years old. The proportion between age groups has also been improved. The educational standards of the new plenum have also been improved by the new candidates. If we compare the standards of the plenum elected by the Seventh AWP Congress with the candidates proposed, we have 18 percent more people with higher education in party or state schools; 32 percent more with higher state education in various specialities, 11 percent of whom hold scientific titles or awards; 22 percent more comrades have completed their studies at the party school or its higher courses. The list of proposed candidates also represents a better distribution of plenum members. The list includes candidates from some sectors which were not represented, such as science, literature and art, journalism and culture. The new proposals preserve the party's main orientations on the (word indistinct) composition of the leadership (words indistinct) with the Seventh AWP Congress, as well as a better proportion between male and female members.

This is what I wanted to clarify, before presenting the list.

List Presented

AU081237 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2112 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] The last session of the congress opened this morning at 1100 hours. The session was addressed by delegate Manxhar Dinaj, who reported to the congress on behalf of the ballot commission, that all comrades in the list of candidates for the AWP Central Committee and for the Central Control Commission received 100 percent of all ballots.

The Ballot Commission declared the following comrades as having been elected unanimously as members of the AWP Central Committee:

1. Enver Hoxha	2. Adil Carcani	3. Agron Tafa
4. Ali Doci	5. Ali Vukatana	6. Ndreci Plasari
7. Aranit Cela	8. Behar Shtylla	9. Besnik Bekteshi
10. (Bedri Ndreca)	11. Dritero Agolli	12. Enver Halili
13. Esma Hoxha	14. Fiqret Shehu	15. Foto Cami
16. Gafur Cuci	17. Gjila Marku Biba	18. Haki Toska
19. Haxhi Lleshi	20. Hajredin Celiku	21. Halil Leli
22. Hekuran Isai	23. Hysen Faqolli	24. Jashar Menzelxhiu
25. Jovan Bardhi	26. Kadri Hasbiu	27. Lenka Cuko
28. Lili Bulari	29. Luto Haskaj	30. Llambi Gegprifti
31. Manush Myftiu	32. Mehmet Shehu	33. Mehmet Karakushi
34. Mihallaq Zicishti	35. Mine Guri	36. Mito Nito
37. Muho Asllani	38. Naunka Bozo	39. Nazar Berberi
40. Nedin Hoxha	41. Nesip Ibrahimi	42. Nesti Nase
43. Nexhmije Hoxha	44. Nezir Borica	45. Niko Shuli
46. Osman Dellinja	47. Pali Miska	48. Petrit Gace
49. Petro Dode	50. Pilo Peristeri	51. Piro Kondi
52. Prokop Murra	53. Qemal Bregasi	54. Qirjako Mihali
55. Ramiz Alia	56. (Raq Miftica)	57. Rrapo Dervishi
58. Rahman Hanku	59. Rexhep Kolli	60. Rita Marko
61. Sali Dibra	62. Simon Stefani	63. Skender Doci
64. (Sofie Cuedari)	65. Sofokli Lazri	66. Sotir Kocallari
67. Spiro Koleka	68. Spiro Lengo	69. Shefqet Peci
70. Tefta Cami	71. Themie Thomai	72. Thoma Dine
73. Veli Llakaj	74. Vito Kapo	75. Vjollca Kallajxhi
76. (Xhem Salijaj)	77. Xhafer Saphiu	78. Xhelil Gjoni
79. Xhemal Tafaj	80. (Xhemal Gjylja)	81. Xhorxhi Robo

The AWP Central Committee candidate members are:

1. Aferdita Tabaku	2. Anastas Kondo	3. (Bajram Mizaj)
4. Besnike Dafa	5. Bukurije Cungu	6. Eleni Selenica
7. Elmas Puto	8. Engjell Beshaj	9. Fatmir Cerma
10. Fecor Shehu	11. Hamit Shanku	12. Hajrulla Papajorgji
13. Hiqmet Cuka	14. Isa Kurti	15. Ismail Losha
16. Jani Thomai	17. Lavdosh Ahmeti	18. Lefter Goga
19. Luan Babameto	20. Luan Muhameti	21. Lumturi Rexha
22. Marije Gjoni	23. Mehmet Elezi	24. (Nana Qirjako)
25. Mit'hat Mehmeti	26. Muntaz Adhrami	27. Nimet Cani
28. Rudi Monari	29. Sulejman Baholli	30. Spiro Angjeli
31. Shaban Bashaku	32. Sherif Bytyci	33. Shpresa Zenelaj
34. Tahir Minxhozi	35. Vangjel Cerava	36. Vasil Anagnosti
37. (Vasil Kusta)	38. Veib Gjebero	39. Zef Cali
40. Zef Loka		

The members of the Central Control and Auditing Commission are:

1. Pilo Peristeri	2. (Agim Leka)	3. (Ali Beiri)
4. (Agim Gjoni)	5. Bato Karafili	6. (Lili Stamo)
7. (Gaqo Nesho)	8. (Hajdar Hajnaj)	9. Ilija Belo
10. Katerina Coci	11. Koli Nomi	12. (indistinct)
13. (Liri Miti)	14. Mehmet Rama	15. Mihallaq Gjinikasi
16. Mihal Bisha	17. Manush Selimi	18. Pandeli Martini
19. Safet Hakellari	20. Selim Shpuza	21. Sulejman Bushati

Politburo, Secretariat Announced

AU071511 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1335 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Closing speech delivered to AWP congress by Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee on 7 November 1981 -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrade delegates, the proceedings of this congress have come to their conclusion. The questions included in the agenda were fully examined and discussed. The Central Committee which was unanimously elected by you held its first meeting, which elected the Politburo and the Secretariat of the Central Committee, which we now read:

The members of the Politburo are: Enver Hoxha, Adil Carcani, Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Kadri Hasbiu, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Mehmet Shehu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Ramiz Alia, Rita Marko and Simon Stefano. [ovations]

The candidate members of the Politburo are: Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra and Qirjako Mihali. [ovations]

The secretaries of the Central Committee are: Enver Hoxha, Hekuran Isai, Ramiz Alia and Simon Stefani. Enver Hoxha is first secretary of the AWP Central Committee. [ovation]

At its first meeting, the Central Control and Auditing Commission elected Comrade Pilo Peristeri as its chairman and Comrades Gaqo Nesho and Mihal Bisha as deputy chairmen. [ovations]

Allow me, on behalf of all comrades elected to the Central Committee and on behalf of all the members of the Politburo and the Secretariat, to thank you for the great trust and the great honor you have given us in electing us to these high party forums. We assure the party and all the people that we will place all our forces in the service of the cause of socialism and of the freedom and independence of the country, for which the party and our heroic people have fought and continue to fight resolutely. [ovations]

The tasks facing us, the work awaiting us are not easy, but we have full confidence that we will carry them out successfully. The party's correct line, the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and the 40-year experience of the party are a guarantee for this. The militant spirit, the resolute struggle and the selfless work of the communists and of our people in the socialist construction of the country and the defense of the victories of the revolution are a guarantee of this.

The successful conclusion of the proceedings of this congress have very much rejoiced our party and people and our friends and well-wishers. Its proceedings were characterized by revolutionary maturity, by loyalty to the principles of Marxim-Leninism and by determination to further advance our socialist society and to ensure a secure and happy life for our people. [ovation]

The congress was a manifestation of the monolithic unity of the party, of a unanimous will to defend and implement the party's line in all fields, in internal as well as external questions. The party's unity is a guarantee for the unity of the people. Therefore, dear comrades, let us preserve and continually strengthen this steellike unity. [ovations]

The congress was addressed by numerous delegates from the districts and various sectors, workers, peasants, intellectuals, servicemen and others. They differ from each other with regard to age and length of membership, but they are all united by the same communist ideals, by the same love for the socialist homeland and by the same loyalty to the people.

The discussions were another reflection of the political and ideological maturity of all [words indistinct] and a correct understanding of situations and the importance of tasks set out by this congress. [ovations]

The congress approved a great program encompassing all fields. It formulated concrete tasks and clear orientations in all sectors. Their fulfillment will require a new and greater degree of mobilization, greater efforts to improve the organization and management of the work, to increase labor productivity, and to apply scientific achievements and advanced experience in all fields.

Led by the communists, our people will perform these tasks honorably. They will win this battle to fulfill the current 5-year plan. They will not spare their efforts to always advance forward in building socialism and defend the victories of the revolution. [ovations]

Dear comrades, our congress was honored by the presence of sister Marxist-Leninist parties from all continents. Allow me, in your name and in the name of the party, to thank them from the heart for the warm messages they brought us from their parties and their ardent greetings to this congress.

Their internationalist solidarity is a valuable support in our socialist construction, in the struggle waged by our party against imperialism and modern revisionism and against all our enemies.

On our side, we assure the sister Marxist-Leninist parties and all comrades-in-arms that the Albanian communists will strongly preserve the revolutionary friendship existing between us and will spare nothing, no efforts, to further develop and strengthen our cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. [ovations]

Forward comrades toward implementing the decisions of this congress, fulfilling the tasks of the new 5-year plan and making our Socialist Albania stronger and more prosperous. [ovations]

Long live the AWP, the glorious leader of our people. [ovations]

Long live our heroic people. [ovations]

Long live proletarian internationalism. Glory to Marxism-Leninism. [ovations] [singing of internationale and ovations].

I declare the Eighth AWP Congress closed.

TIRANA RECEPTION MARKS END OF AWP CONGRESS

AU080953 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2133 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] The AWP Central Committee tonight gave a reception at the Palace of Brigades on the occasion of the 40th AWP anniversary and the successful conclusion of the proceedings of the Eighth AWP Congress. The reception was attended by Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, and Comrades Adil Carcani, Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Kadri Hasbiu, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Mehmet Shehu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Ramiz Alia, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra and Qirjako Mihali; Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; members of the AWP Central Committee, of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the government, AWP Congress delegates and other guests. Members of the delegations of foreign Marxist-Leninist parties who attended the proceedings of the Eighth AWP Congress, were also present.

Those present were addressed in the name of the AWP Central Committee by Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Pllitburo member.

EVENTS OBSERVING GREAT OCTOBER REPORTED

Wreaths at Lenin Monument

AU061122 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] On the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, wreaths of gratitude were laid today at Lenin's monument in Sofia. Comrade Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, and other officials attended the ceremony. Leaders of public-political and mass organizations and many citizens as well as Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria and chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria were also present.

Wreaths were laid on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the National Assembly, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Permanent Board, public and political organizations, ministries and departments, and also on behalf of the Soviet Embassy in Bulgaria.

Parade 7 Nov

AU071620 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0750 GMT on 7 November carries announcer reports on the festive parade of working people held throughout Bulgaria in honor of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In reporting on the parade in Sofia, an announcer notes that "Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov and Chudomir Aleksandrov as well as Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, attended the parade."

During the reportage on the parades the announcers describing the Sofia parade switch briefly to the parades in Blagoevgrad, Plovdiv and Pleven, emphasizing the enthusiasm and working successes of the people there. They also switch to describe the Red Square parade in Moscow.

Soviet Embassy Reception

AU061954 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] On the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Revolution a great reception was given at the USSR Embassy in Sofia tonight.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Azhurov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Tsola Dragoycheva, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov and Chudomir Aleksandrov, as well as deputy chairmen of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, members of the State Council and government, secretaries of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Permanent Board, members and candidate members as well as heads of departments from the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, leaders of social and mass-political organizations, scientists and cultural figures, representatives of business circles, officers and generals of the Bulgarian People's Army all came to congratulate USSR ambassador Nikita Tolubeyev and to convey sincere wishes to the Soviet people.

ALBANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY ANNIVERSARY NOTED

AU082003 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 8 Nov 81

["A Great Day for Albanian Communists" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 8 Nov (BTA) -- "BCP has always rendered support to the just struggle of the Albanian communists against the oppressors and invaders and it has always appreciated the contribution the Albanian people have made to the struggle against fascism," reads in part Mr Borislav Mikhaylov's article carried in today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Albanina Communist Party he stressed that being a secretary of the Buro of the Balkan Communist Federation and later as a secretary general of the Comintern Georgi Dimitrov has rendered a direct support to the difficult activity carried out with the aim a communist party in Albania to be founded.

Following the Albanian Communist Party's development, Mr Mikhaylov points out that in the years before Albania's liberation the party was an organizer of the national liberation struggle of the Albanian people and it was the working people and the farmers in whom the party found out its principal mainstay.

"The party's fourth congress, which was held in 1961 found that the country's economic basis of socialism was built. The success achieved was a deed of the Albanian communists, of the whole Albanian people, a result of Albania's active participation in the CMEA activity and of the close cooperation and the fraternal support rendered by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries", reads the article in part.

Regarding the confusion which occured among certain leading circles towards to the end of the 50ies and the 60ies, the taking of some non-class positions, a fact which gradually led to disregarding a number of principles of the genral line, pursued at that time, Mr Boris Mikhaylov writes: "The ideological and political controversies which occured then were transferred into the sphere of the interstate relations with the socialist countries. That led to that country's self-isolation from the fraternal socialist community, to a limitation of the inter-relations with it, a fact which naturally was neither to the advantage of the Albanian people, nor to the interests of socialism."

The author emphasizes that during this whole period, loyal to its international duty and convinced in the fact that there are no insuperable obtacles, the Bulgarian Communist Party expressed its readiness to normalize the two socialist countries' relations.

The article points out in conclusion that the Bulgarian communists express their wish to completely normalize the two countries' future development of relations on the basis of mutual respect, equality and reciprocal benefit, and have stated it at their 12th congress.

'CONTROVERSIES' IN U.S. FOREIGN POLICY REPORTED

AU061412 Sofia BTA in English 1300 GMT 6 Nov 81

["Controversies or Style" by Todor Stoyanov, BTA observer]

[Text] Sofia, 6 Nov (BTA observer Todor Stoyanov) -- The still greater number of cases when top White House officials make mutually exclusive statements on vitally important problems for the world not only put the United States in a tricky situation.

After the case of the President's statement on a limited nuclear war in Europe and the obscure explanations given after it by Reagan himself, there came another recidivism: Haig's maintaining that there is a plan for a warning nuclear fire on Soviet territory and Weinberger's -- that there is not such plan.

The simultaenous confirmation and negation typical of the diplomatic language of the White House not only discredits the Washington government. It is alarming for the U.S. allies of Western Europe, it is alarming for all peace-loving circles, because it undermines the possibilities for fruitful negotiations on curbing the nuclear escalation.

There arises, quite groundedly, the question of whether all that shows only the presence of controversies among the U.S. ruling crew or is a style of pursuing a policy which, conjugating the two opposing words, is practically establishing the course towards military superiority and military adventures.

Many people are apt to think that this conduct of the White House is indicative not only of atomic blackmail but of a definite intention to use the "atomic button" practically.

And this is well-founded. Because both the statements and the counter-statements on a limited nuclear war in Europe and those on the "signal nuclear bombing" show the readiness of the USA to launch a nuclear attack first.

INDIRA GANDHI ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT 6 NOV

Report on Arrival

AU061355 Sofia BTA in English 1315 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Sofia, 6 Nov (BTA) -- Today Mrs Indira Gandhi arrived here on an official and friendly visit at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council.

At the "Sofia" Airport she was welcomed by her host and by Bulgarian high ranking officials and by many citizens.

Military honours were paid bo Mrs Indira Gandhi.

Talks With Zhivkov, Others

AU061707 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India, visited Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, at the Sofia "Boyana" Residence this afternoon.

They held a cordial and friendly talk on issues of bilateral cooperation an on opportunities of strengthening and expanding this cooperation to the benefit of both the Bulgarian and Indian peoples.

They also discussed international problems of mutual interest.

Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the talk.

The official talks between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Indira Gandhi also opened at the "Boyana" Residence today. Comrades Grisha Filipov, Andrey Lukanov, Milko Balev, and Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, are participating in the talks on the Bulgarian side. The officials accompanying Mrs Indira Gandhi are participating in the talks on the Indian side.

Before the talks, Indira Gandhi visited the Georgi Dimitrov mausoleum and paid here respects to this memory. The ceremony was attended by Comrade Andrey Lukanov and by the two countries' ambassadors Tocho Tochev and Baglodi Deva Rao.

An honor guard from the Bulgarian People's Army presented arms to the high-ranking guest.

Receives University Honors

AU071441 Sofia BTA in English 1343 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Sofia, 7 Nov (BTA) -- Today the scientific degree of "Doctor Honoris Causa" of law of the Sofia "Kliment Okhridski" University was conferred on Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime-minister of India.

This high scientific degree is a recognition of her fruitful state, public and scientific activity for the benefit of the international peace and security and for the development of the friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and India.

The solemn ceremony which was held here this morning was attended by high-ranking Bulgarian party and state officials and by the official guests accompanying Mrs Indira Gandhi.

Mrs Indira Gandhi who arrived here on an official and friendly visit is to go to the town of Pravets the native town of her host Mr Todor Zhivkov.

Visits Pravets 7 Nov

AU072045 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] The citizens of Pravets, one of the newest Bulgarian towns, today cordially welcomed Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, and Indira Gandhi, Indian prime minister, who were accompanied by Andrey Lukanov and Milko Balev as well as by many Bulgarian and Indian officials and by the two ambassadors of Bulgaria and India, Tocho Tochev and Baglodi Deva Bao. The guests visited the new cultural complex and acquainted themselves at the youth house with the splendid possibilities for work and study as well as cultural self-expression for the town's young people. The historical museum exhibition revealed to them the heroic annals of this nest of rebellion.

Mrs Indira Gandhi showed keen interest in the house where Comrade Todor Zhivkov was born and in the photographic exhibition devoted to the 70th anniversary of his birth.

Dimitur Naydenov, first secretary of the Municipal Party Committee, spoke about the upsurge of the Pravets' region and about the diligence of its people and the prospects for its socioeconomic development.

The prime minister of India expressed gratitude for the cordial welcome as well as her pleasure of having the opportunity to visit Todor Zhivkov's birthplace. She expressed gratitude and called on the citizens of Pravets to work with the same enthusiasm for the prosperity of this region.

Talks End; Declaration Signed

AU081958 Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Sofia, 8 Nov (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria and Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India ended here the official talks with the signing of a Bulgaro-Indian declaration.

The document specifies the principles of the further development of bilateral relations.

At today's closing round of the talks Bulgaria and India's firm determination to expand and deepen their friendship and cooperation, to make their contribution to strengthening peace and the international security was reaffirmed once again.

LEADERS ADDRESS CPCZ PLENUM ON ISSUES

Strougal on Economy

AU051010 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Oct 81 pp 3, 4

["From" the speech by Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR premier, at the 28 October meeting of the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum in Prague: "On Some Problems and Tasks of Our National Economy"]

[Text] Comrades, allow me to address, upon a decision of the party Central Committee Presidium, some current problems and tasks of our national economy.

The first three quarters of the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan are behind us. We can thus judge, even though not in all connections yet, whether and to what extent we are succeeding in implementing the main intentions of the economic policy mapped out by the 16th party congress, and at the same time assess what basis we can count on for next year.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government have already several times thoroughly dealt with the fulfillment of this year's tasks, and have adopted concrete conclusions for preparation of the 1982 plan and for the final work on the entire Seventh 5-Year Plan.

As far as this year is concerned, we have set the main targets of the plan in such a way as to achieve higher effectiveness and quality of all work, and to make progress in the intensification process of our economy and in reinforcing its balanced development.

The complexity of this year's plan is, among other things, a result of the fact that both the domestic and imported resources of raw and other materials, fuel and power remain essentially at the level achieved toward the end of the preceding 5-year plan. The plan thus anticipated that we will achieve the necessary production growth by making better use of raw and other materials and of fuels and power, by applying more broadly the results of scientific and technical progress, by speeding up the innovation process and, last but not least, by achieving higher effectiveness in foreign trade. We realized that to achieve those targets it would be necessary to improve markedly the quality of planning and managerial work at all levels of management, from the central agencies down to the enterprises and individual production facilities.

It can be noted that as to plan fulfillment in industrial production for the three quarters of the year, there are certain positive aspects. This concerns, in particular, the trend toward reducing production costs, and the standard of profitability of production assets.

The output of economic organizations, provided that extra effort is exerted in the final quarter of the year, can reach the planned volume, which means that it would increase by almost Kcs23 billion in comparison with last year; that is, 2.2 percent. Overall costs, too, are roughly 0.33 percent lower than in the comparable period of last year, which represents a relative savings of Kcs3.5 billion.

It is important, above all, that we are succeeding in reducing material costs in industry. Their share in Kcs100 worth of output was Kcs0.44 lower than foreseen by this year's plan. It can be assumed that this result already reflects the influence of those principles of the Set of Measures that encourage the endeavor to achieve material savings and orient enterprises toward production that is less demanding in terms of materials.

The positive development of material costs is a decisive prerequisite for the anticipated fulfillment of this year's plan for adjusted value added.

However, those positive aspects do not so far represent any marked change in the overall trend, but are rather mere indications of a gradual transition toward a more intensive economy.

That is why we must under no circumstances let up in our orientation toward a considerably higher degree of utilization of raw and other materials, fuels and power in production. On the contrary, it is precisely in this direction that we must intensify pressure on the managerial and organizational activity of ministries and economic production units, and on the practical implementation of this target in the enterprises.

As far as external economic conditions are concerned, everything suggests that this year, too, we might achieve the planned active trade balance. One has to admit, however, that we will reach those results, next to a certain growth of exports, also because of a more rigid regulation of imports.

In comparison with the plan, there is nonfulfillment of tasks in industry, particularly the building industry. There are still shortcomings in investment construction, and particularly slow is the adaptation of the structure of production to consumers' demands -- be it in investments, the domestic market or exports.

In the first 9 months industrial enterprises fulfilled their annual plan in production volume by 73 percent. However, it is necessary to take into account that within this period of time there were 2 work days fewer than last year. Compared with last year, the average daily production is 2.7 percent higher. This indicates that in the majority of enterprises it should be possible to fulfill the planned tasks in the last quarter of the year.

However, it is inexcusable that in the first half of the year the breakdown of the plan in enterprises and plants was considerably uneven in terms of time. The appropriate agencies, be they planning commissions or the individual branch ministries, did not correct the lower detailing of the plan -- they looked passively on and did not enact their responsibility. Simply, they did not act in time.

That which has not been done so far must be handled in the remaining period of the year. Therefore, it cannot be assumed that we will accomodate the demands of enterprises, economic production units and branches which, as a result of lagging behind in plan fulfillment, present suggestions for changes, demand additional resources, reductions in exports as well as additional imports. To yield to those demands would mean to abandon the principles of eocnomic policy mapped out by the 16th congress and to breach the principles we have proclaimed.

We also note considerable nonfulfillment of tasks in the building industry. Its insufficient preparedness and, in particular, the slow rebuilding of the structure of building facilities, as well as reduced deliveries of the necessary technological equipment, cause nonfulfillment of the plan on investment construction.

In the first three quarters of the years, the volume of building work carried out by the construction sector's own employees amounted to less than Kcs60 billion, which is only 70.4 percent of the annual task. Almost three quarters of all construction enterprises have failed to fulfill the plan in the first 9 months of the year and, in comparison with last year, even labor productivity in this sector has declined -- by 1.7 percent.

In this situation some building organizations demand extensive changes in the state plan. However, there are no reasons for such changes. After all, for a number of years we have been talking about the need to reduce the number of unfinished projects; for a long time we have been preparing the building industry and investors for a more limited scope of newly started projects. A number of organizations have failed to react in time to those notifications and to the need to rebuild the professional structure and the material and technical base. That is why it is impossible to tolerate their failure to fulfill the plan. It is equally impossible to pay out remuneration for the failure to fulfill the building output.

Enterprises, economic production units and the ministries of construction must draw the appropriate conclusions from this.

Agriculture and the considerable shortfall in plant production has already been discussed by Comrade Pitra, in the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. It is understandable that the shortfall in the volume of agricultural production, which we estimate at more than Kcs5 billion, has a considerable impact on the creation of national income.

Among the important problems signaled by the course of plan fulfillment this year is the fact that in a large number of cases the structure of production is slow in adapting to the structure of needs. This fact is apparent both in relations between suppliers and consumers and in deliveries for the domestic market and foreign trade. A part of the produced goods thus remains in the warehouses and in the form of stocked supplies. Their structure and usability at home and abroad must be examined thoroughly. It is understandable that the unplanned increase in stocked supplies will be reflected negatively in the enterprises' economic performance and in the remuneration of the ranking personnel. In this case, too, it is not possible to relax the existing rules.

In the plan for 1981 we foresaw that stocks in economic organizations would increase by Kcs7 billion. Economic production units and ministries signal that the anticipated sum will be exceeded by Kcs6.5 billion. The fastest growth of stocks is registered in industry and in the building industry where considerable national economic resources are frozen in this way. The period of the stocks' turnover has slowed down by 1.3 days whereas the plan envisaged its acceleration by 1.7 days.

It is in the interest of every enterprise and every economic production unit to adopt measures that will make it possible to integrate a considerable part of those stocks into the reproduction process.

This year the overall monetary income of the population will amount to roughly KCS367 billion and will be 2.8 percent higher than last year. Income from wages will be 2.6 percent higher.

There is thus a lower dynamics of the growth of monetary income than planned and than achieved last year. The population's financial reserves, whether in the form of savings or in cash, are in a profitable relation to the annual planned expenditures.

However, this question must always be judged in relation to the situation on the domestic market where we are not succeeding in meeting demand, and the range of goods that are in short supply is increasing. It is important that we constantly observe the line of the overall and structural balance in satisfying the population's needs.

Insufficient supplies weaken the interest in work results since the reward does not find an adequate countervalue in merchandise and services.

And when -- as a result of all kinds of rumors, as was the case in the last few days following the recent price adjustments for gasoline and diesal oil -- there is increased buying, the situation becomes even more complicated.

This year, too, production organizations did not react flexibly enough to the needs and demands of our domestic trade, and its requirements as to the structure of products are thus not met, especially as to the range of goods that are in short supply. There is thus a surplus of certain types of furniture, but other kinds are missing; there is an accumulation of certain types of textiles in the stores' warehouses while other kinds are in short supply. Trade organizations which, in many branches, have not correctly estimated how the population's demand would develop are also not free of guilt. At the congress we set the goal of maintaining the living standard of the people; that is why it is the producers' duty to adapt more flexibly their production to the structure of domestic trade needs, to improve the supplies of a broad variety of goods and to improve the quality of services for the population.

What conclusions must be drawn from the course of this year's plan fulfillment thus far?

We still have 2 months time and in this remaining time we can and must do a lot for this year's tasks to be fulfilled as well as possible. This requires more firmness and consistency in the everyday managerial and organizational work and a united course of action by the economic managements and party and trade union organizations.

The attention of all levels of management must be concentrated on the solution of problems in the most important areas of our national economy, which are growth of the export capability and the achievement of optimal value for our national work, adaptation of production to the structure of utilization, and maximum savings in the use of raw materials and, in particular, of fuel-power resources.

There is no one who would not acknowledge in words that a broader and speedier application of technical development is the decisive factor for achieving this. We even have good plans of research and development tasks, yet we still proceed slowly in introducing advanced technology into social practice. We urgently need our plans to focus even more markedly on the solution of the major, most important projects. We need the employees of the scientific and research base, planning and design offices, technological units and the preparatory stage of production in general to work more intensively and with much greater inventiveness, and that cannot be accomplished without systematic work with those people.

The shortcomings in the fulfillment of the plan for this year complicate our entry into 1982 and the intentions for the following years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The endeavor to change this state of affairs in the directions that were mapped out by the 16th party congress far from corresponds to our needs and our possibilities. The shortcomings are to the debit of managerial activity, which applies to central agencies as well as to economic production units and enterprises. It has turned out that there is a substantial gap on the part of a considerable portion of ranking personnel between the verbal agreement with the congress conclusions and the actual efforts and results. We believe that this situation should be thoroughly evaluated at all levels and that relevant conclusions should be drawn, including those concerning cadres.

Comrades, external economic relations represent the most complicated and literally crucial point of our activity and our everyday interest. While the development of the balance of payments with the socialist countries in the course of the Sixth 5-Year Plan can be described as equalized, in the relations with nonsocialist countries there was a deviation from the propositions of the 5-year plan.

In the course of the Sixth 5-Year Plan we made use of a number of foreign credits to import machinery and equipment and financed in this way the construction of entire production complexes such as the pulp mills in Ruzomberok and Paskov, a number of industrial facilities and the construction of spas and hotels. We also used some credits to ensure on a long-term basis fuel-power resources and raw materials.

The fact that this credit policy was moderate is generally known abroad. Our creditors have always regarded our credit policy as wise and Czechoslovak banks as respectable partners. We are determined to maintain this position in the future as well.

On the other hand, however, some problems in the economic development in the 1976-1981 period have increased the demands for additional foreign currency resources.

This has been a consequence of our engineering sector's failure to fulfill the planned export tasks, or poor harvests in the years 1976 and 1979 and, last but not least, also of the lower growth of our export prices [than planned].

We thus have entered the Seventh 5-Year Plan in a situation in which the balance of payments narrows the scope for utilizing foreign credits. Moreover, we must realize that these credits are not granted free of charge. The terms of payment, in the form of rates of interest, are very harsh.

About 2 years ago the rates changed. Now the average rate of interest is between 16 and 18 percent and with regard to the U.S. dollar it has reached even 20 percent in the course of this year.

In spite of the fact that our overall indebtedness is in proportion to our country's economic strength, to its economic potential, we cannot take any risks in the current complicated situation. Not only for economic and financial reasons but, above all, for political reasons we must strive for the maximum possible balance in our external relations with capitalist countries.

The main prerequisite for asserting our intentions as they are described in the directives for the Seventh 5-Year Plan is a substantial increase of our economy's export capability. At the same time we must start with the implementation of expedient import substitution policy and other measures designed to reduce imports. When we have enough export resources capable of competition, we will achieve higher export prices and will gain revenues that will cover not only the necessary imports but also repayments and interest.

Without achieving progress in this matter, difficulties might occur and it would be necessary to restrict needed imports. That is why the growth of the economy's capability to export must be supported comprehensively by investments, by technical developments and by our economy's increasing integration in the international, and particular socialist, division of labor.

In connection with the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, a number of decisions were adopted that enjoined the branch ministries to reexamine the orientation of investment projects so as to direct them toward export fields or productions that help to substitute imports. The latest investigations whose results are available show that little has been done in this respect. The overwhelming majority of investment projects continues to be, as ever, oriented toward covering the internal needs of the Czechoslovak economy. Nor do the draft plans of economic production units and ministries show the necessary changes.

These are facts which we cannot tolerate and the Planning Commission, the ministries for technological and investment promotion as well as the branch ministries must furnish proof in connection with the preparation of the 1982 plan and the entire Seventh 5-Year Plan that they are ensuring this orientation. This applies also to technological progress and to the technical standard of our products, especially those designated for export.

Our fundamental strategy is based on expanding mutual trade and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries. We are trying mutually to achieve a balanced trade with the individual socialist countries. This leads to the fact that some previously planned imports of raw materials and clean [uslechtily] fuels had to be reduced in view of our [limited] possibilities to cover them in this 5-Year plan. What is most important? It is known that trade with CEMA countries accounts for 67 percent of our trade and is to increase further. This means that we must continue to implement the existing agreements on specialization and production sharing and at the same time seek new possibilities of cooperation in the manufacturing branches. Structural changes in the economy, which we have to implement purposefully in the eighties, can be based only on establishing concrete conditions for the program of specialization and production sharing with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries. It is necessary to admit openly that our side -- our ministries and economic production units -- shows little initiative in approaching these issues. There are many suggestions and draft programs for this cooperation yet their final elaboration and completion is too protracted. The broad cooperation that has been established in the aviation industry, in special production branches [specialni vyroba] and in some other areas shows its high effectiveness and bilateral advantageousness. Such a concretely organized coordination of economic policy -- beginning with science and research and ending with optimal series production -- must be reflected in the itemization of the 5-Year plan, in the content and and orientation of the individual annual plans.

Comrades, next to external relations, the securing of the fuel and power balance of the state is among the most complex tasks. It is known that Czechoslovakia has a highly unfavorable structure of fuel-power resources. It is characterized by a high proportion of solid fuels, which amounted to 69 percent last year. We cover 60 percent of the fuel and power needs from our own resources and import 40 percent of primary sources of energy -- especially crude oil, natural gas and electricity. In connection with the overall economic and financial situation of the state and in order to maintain a balanced trade with socialist and other countries, we have substantially reduced -- compared with previous intentions -- the import of fuels, especially crude oil, for the coming years of the 5-year plan. This is a new situation to which we must react directly in all sectors of the national economy.

It is generally known that the per capita consumption of primary energy resources is high in Czechoslovakia. Toward the end of the seventies it was almost 7.5 tons of standard fuel. [Other] industrial countries show lower figures.

Even though such international comparisons cannot be taken at their face value in many respects, they, nevertheless, reveal that we consume too much energy and do not utilize it sufficiently in the final products and in the created national income. The high demand for energy in the national economy has a number of causes, as we have already stressed several times. The main cause is to be found in the unsatisfactory effectiveness of the Czechoslovak economy, especially in the insufficient standard of technology, in the low degree of the basic assets' utilization and in the poor technical standard of a number of products, which also has an impact on the high demand for materials in our economy.

At the same time we realize that the great demand for energy is also a consequence of the national economy's structure, of the share and rate of development of production branches that place great demands on the consumption of materials and energy. In Czechoslovakia it is, above all, metallurgy. In the per capita production of steel, we highly exceed the world average. Just for illustration -- in Czechoslovakia it is almost 1,000 kilograms, in Poland 546 kilograms, in the GDR 420 kilograms and in the Hungarian People's Republic 365 kilograms.

However, structural changes in the national economy must be assessed from a long-term viewpoint and it would not be realistic to effect them from one year to another. Nevertheless, the trend to reduce productions that place great demand for energy must be gradually incorporated into the medium-term plan by implementing a plan-based restructuring policy which applies technical development at a faster rate to achieve a substantially higher degree of the utilization of raw and other materials while at the same time reducing the share of fuels and energy. This line, which we must follow, does not -- however -- solve for us the problems in the coming years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, that is in the 1982-1983 period.

It seems to be clear that this year we will not achieve the planned annual relative savings of fuels and energy, which were to be 2 percent in relation to the national income. Nevertheless, next year it will be necessary to achieve at least 3 percent. This task is all the more demanding and complicated as the cut must take place, above all, in crude oil and crude oil products.

The production of electricity and heat is limited by the quantity of fuel that will be available. Our power base relies, above all, on solid fuels and depends thus on the development of coal mining. A substantial increment of the power industry's output from nuclear powerplants cannot be expected before 1983 -- so far there are 2 blocs in operation, with an aggregate power generating capacity of 800 megawatts. In this 5-year plan we must also anticipate reduced supplies of heating oil, which will also have an impact on the operation of many heating plants. This means that the production of electricity and heat will be directly proportionate to the resources of our power coal.

There exist conditions this year for the fulfillment of the plan for the extraction of brown coal. A certain lead that has been achieved in extraction must be maintained if we are to compensate for the lowering of electricity production in hydroelectric powerplants. We appreciate that party bodies and organizations, trade unions and economic personnel are developing initiative in this direction, which we need so much.

In spite of the fact that, in contrast with the last few years, the development of the work on removing the overburden is improving in the North Bohemia brown coal mines and will exceed last year's level and come close to the volume of removed overburden achieved in 1976, the plan concerning the removal of the overburden is not being fulfilled. The technological adjustments on the giant machinery that have been carried out by organizations of the Ministry of Fuels and Power, Ministry of Heavy Engineering and Ministry of the Electrotechnical Industry have improved the performance of mining technology and its utilization in terms of time. However, we are only half way down the road and efforts must be further intensified. The fact that great differences in the state of preparedness of individual collieries for extraction still exist, and that precisely in the most important open-pit mines it is disproportionately low, is very grave.

The extraction of bituminous coal, especially coking coal, is developing unfavorably this year. Having taken into account extraordinary circumstances, we have lowered the extraction plan for the Ostrava-Karvina coal basin by 325,000 tons, which has created serious problems in the production of coke and in the supplies of bituminous coal for powerplants and heating plants. Compaed with original expectations, we register considerable shortfalls in the planned imports of bituminous coal from Poland and also electricity imports from Romania were suspended in September, because of problems in the electricity network of that country.

In this situation we will have to regulate thoughtfully and rationally the consumption of electricity and heat as early as November and December this year. The consumption of large-scale consumers will be cut by 2 percent, which is an amount that should not interfere with the normal course of production. Savings must be considered in the nonproduction sector as well, in the limitation of public lighting, for example, and in other areas. A more economical approach, complemented with specific regulatory measures, should ensure that this winter we will have the necessary supplies of coal in stock for the powerplants and for large-scale as well as small-scale consumers and thus will crate the prerequisites for mastering, in an organized manner, the entire winter period.

As to fuels and light heating oil and some other light crude oil products, a very tense situation will occur next year. In the last few years we have tried to regulate and reduce the consumption of fuels by imposing planned consumption limits. This has been only partially successful. Compared with the plan, the consumption of those products was exceeded by roughly 300,000 tons. Those who exceeded the planned limits will be tangibly materially penalized for this.

For the next year there is no other way out but to cut the absolute consumption of those products by 12-13 percent as compared with 1980. The import of gasoline, diesel oil and heating oil for freely convertible currencies is out of question, for reasons that have already been discussed. That is why in the draft directives for 1982 a number of measures have been worked out which are designed to ensure this conservation program.

This means, above all, a lowering of the transportation sector's demand for fuel, savings in transport. We continue to give preference to river, railway and public automobile transportation against the enterprises' own transport and air transport. It is necessary to make more efficient the transport of a number of types of bulk cargo and economize in the overall transportation policy. There are, of course, also other measures, measures that are designed to limit the use of diesel oil for heating in socialist organizations and to reduce the consumption of light heating oil wherever it can be replaced. To sum up -- we must thoroughly strive to achieve greater economy.

Measures also are being prepared which should tighten the planning discipline in every area and introduce strict order into the use of fuels. It is necessary to ensure that fuels are rationally utilized and that only in areas where there is no ready substitute for them. That was also the reason for the recent price measures. Ministries, economic production units and National Committees mostly disagree with the contemplated reduction of the volume of crude oil products for 1982. However, we have no other option but to economize in the coming years and make ends meet with what is available.

As is known, in 1980 an extensive program was adopted for rationalizing the consumption and comprehensively utilizing all types of fuels and power. We cannot be satisfied with its implementation. The required investment projects are being prepared and carried out dilatorily and that must be changed. The fact that untapped potential does exist is shown by the long-term development trend of the national income's demand for energy. While in 1970 we consumed 259,000 tons of standard fuel for every Kcs1 billion of national income, in 1980 it was only 206,000 tons, less than 80 percent of the 1970 figure. And whereas in 1970 we consumed 419 grams of standard fuel for every kilowatt hour of electricity, in 1980 it was 387 grams or 92 percent of the 1970 level. However, it must be taken into account that whereas in the Fifth 5-Year Plan the additional increments of power resources were covered mainly by imports of clean fuels and in the Sixth 5-Year Plan from two-thirds by such imports, in the Seventh 5-Year Plan there will be a stagnation and in the coming 2 years even a drop in the import of those fuels compared with this year's level.

At the same time we have to realize that the cost of the extraction of our own resources as well as the prices we pay for imported fuels and power continuously grow and that even for a relatively smaller consumption we have to spend a constantly increasing proportion of the national income. The present speed of rationalizing consumption and the standard of utilizing fuels and energy in the entire reproduction process simply are not sufficient for present demands. We demand, therefore, that all levels reassess the rationalization programs for fuel and metal savings and implement them on a priority basis within the framework of the investment resources allocated for that purpose.

This means, in general terms, that we must step up the efforts aimed at ensuring that our own fuel resources contribute as much as possible to the production of electricity and heat as we will have to limit substantially the consumption of liquid fuels for power-generating purposes. In drawing up the plan for 1982, we can count only on the same electricity and heat resources as are available this year. The consumption of fuels, too, must be regulated in such a way that it does not exceed the level planned for 1982. The limited quantity of light oil products will be available only for the essential extent of their chemical processing.

Next year and in the future years as well virtually everything will depend on the consistent fulfillment of the rationalization programs, for which necessary material conditions must be created by investors as well as suppliers.

Allow me to make a few remarks on investment projects. In the interest of harmonizing relations between the creation and the consumption of the national income, we are trying to improve the replacement of basic assets and their utilization by pursuing an economical and efficient investment policy. The overall volume of investments for this year set by the plan is at last year's level.

The current situation shows that this year, for the first time in many years, the remnants of budgeted costs for unfinished projects costing more than Kcs2 million will fall to a level of roughly Kcs155 billion, which is Kcs20 billion less than last year. Even though the state of plan fulfillment at the most important investment projects has generally improved, it is realistic to expect that only 70 percent of the planned facilities will be put into operation.

Simply, the structure of work operations on and deliveries for those large and technically complex projects is not in tune with the schedule. Employees of the building industry and engineering have prepared themselves insufficiently for structural changes in work operations and deliveries, changes which -- and this must be admitted -- were carried out very extensively in the investment program for the first years of the 5-year plan.

It is clear that to be able to evenly ensure investment projects it is necessary to make the investment program accurate and binding for a period longer than 1 year. The existing state of affairs complicated the work for both investors and suppliers. Therefore, when completing work on the 5-year plan, we must devote particular attention to this area, realistically assess our real investment needs and possibilities for the coming years of the 5-year plan, beginning with 1982, and correctly determine the orientation of those investment projects.

Within the framework of realistically created resources, we must give priority to investment projects that strengthen our economy's export capability, to investments in the fuel-power base and to investments in programs aimed at saving fuels, energy and metals. Wherever it is feasible we must, in the first place, make use of modernizing and reconstructing existing facilities. The Planning Commission, along with the branch ministries and economic production units, must assert such an orientation of investment projects. Even though next year there will be a slight drop in the volume of investments -- a drop of about Kcs5 billion -- it is necessary, within the framework of the allocated investment budget, to promote projects that enhance technological progress and innovation of products. It is true that the proportion of modernization and reconstruction projects has increased somewhat this year. However, it is far from achieving the level that is customary nowadays in other industrially advanced countries where precisely investment projects of this nature are predominant.

The ministries of engineering, as the suppliers of technology, must be more forthcoming in ensuring those plans and display greater adaptability to the new needs, by supplying advanced technological equipment. That applies also to our import policy. Even though we are substantially reducing imports, especially from nonsocialist states, we cannot be content with the fact that the overwhelming majority of our imports is designated for consumption by the production and nonproduction sectors and only the remaining part for imports of machinery and equipment, which ensure fast and maximum returnability.

The structural rebuilding of the building industry, too, must be carried out in keeping with the investment intentions of this 5-year plan. The stagnation of the building organizations' performance and its decline below last year's level are all the more serious as the plan for this year set for the building organizations a rate of performance growth that is one-third lower than was the average growth rate in the course of the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

The limited extent of newly started projects -- the initial stage of a project comprises mostly activities characterized by high labor productivity -- and the demand for increasing the volume of final work operations with a lower labor productivity were projected into the building organizations' plans. Nevertheless, in the first 9 months of the year, the volume of work carried out as well as productivity were below last year's level.

This year the Central Committee Presidium and the government will deal thoroughly with an analysis of the situation in the building industry. We must not close our eyes to the complicated situation. Next to the task to carry out a structural rebuilding, it is the builders' duty to master in the years to come their planned tasks while consuming less fuels and power and achieving savings of steel skeletons, aluminum, cement and other materials. They must adapt to those changed conditions their entire technological policy, organization and management.

Next year, together with reducing the volume of investments, we also will limit the start of new projects. As for projects costing more than Kcs2 million, we want to start projects the sum of which does not exceed Kcs35 billion in budgeted costs. This is Kcs5 billion less than was this year's volume of newly started projects. All the more important is the aforementioned demand to reassess existing programs and plans, not only in production but also in nonproduction areas.

I want to inform the Central Committee that, in view of developments that I have already mentioned, we also are reassessing the program of apartment construction for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. It is a positive feature that this year the builders will hand over a much higher number of public facilities -- 328 compared with 213 in 1980. It is necessary to continue in this direction as it helps to eliminate a serious shortcoming in our comprehensive apartment construction program.

It is known that we shall not fulfill the apartment construction plan for this year. Next year, too, we shall construct fewer apartments than one-fifth of the task for the entire 5-year plan. The problem lies not only in the building industry but also in the fact that it is impossible to secure necessary sources of heating. This is a limiting factor which we must assess in all its aspects and draw from it a realistic plan of apartment construction for individual localities. Priority must be given to the main population centers -- North Bohemia, Prague, Bratislava, and everywhere that the utilization of existing and newly built production facilities requires a supply of new manpower.

The report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium submitted by Comrade Pitra evaluated the present situation in agriculture and food. The adjustments in planning, in fiscal aspects, in economic instruments and in the influence on and management of agriculture in general are designed, among other things, to facilitate necessary structural changes, especially a reinforcement of cattle breeding and of the fodder base that is necessary for it. Thereby, and by effecting changes in planning practice -- I am thinking of the agricultural enterprises' greater influence on drafting the plan -- and making adjustments in the enterprises' and individuals' material incentives, we strive to create conditions for higher performance, greater cost efficiency and the work collectives' broader initiative.

In this agricultural year we will not achieve the planned results in plant production, as has already been analyzed in the report. That applies to grain crops, sugar beets, bulk fodder, as well as vegetables and fruit.

This year the harvest of grain crops is roughly 1.6 million tons lower than planned. It must also be considered that the directives for 1982 did not resolve the need for an additional 260,000 tons.

It is known that in the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan we imported an annual average of 1,557,000 tons of grain crops to ensure livestock production. Over the 5 years this was 4.4 million tons more than the plan envisaged. In the 1979-90 period meat production from imported fodder accounted for roughly one-fourth of the entire volume of meat production. Beef accounted for almost 10 percent of this, pork for 35 percent and poultry also for 35 percent. It is self-evident that the social cost of livestock production from imported fodder crops is substantially higher than meat production based on domestically produced fodder.

The prices for imported fodder crops have substantially increased in the past 10 years. That is true of grain and, in particular, of oil cakes and feed meal. It has already been stressed that by adopting the new measures we want to increase agriculture's overall effectiveness and aid structural changes in livestock production that will be optimal from the viewpoint of our country's production conditions and in tune with the principles of rational nutrition. We cannot continue the trend in the development of livestock production's individual branches as it was in the Fifth and Sixth 5-Year Plans.

The share of pork and poultry -- types of meat that are most demanding in terms of grain fodder consumption -- in overall meat production has continued to increase from year to year. In the Sixth 5-Year Plan, in comparison with the Fifth 5-Year Plan, the production of cattle for slaughter, including calves, increased only 6.1 percent and the production of milk 6.4 percent while the production of port increased more than 18 percent and the production of poultry almost 29 percent.

The conclusion reached by the CPCZ Central Committee report is, therefore, correct that along with increasing the production of grain and good quality bulk fodder, we must adapt the growth of pig and poultry production to the realistic sources of grain fodder and preferentially develop cattle breeding where we have the greatest untapped potentials and a natural fodder base.

This is a strategic line of our agriculture's development, which has a long-term validity. All necessary economic, technical, organizational and political measures must be adopted and consistently carried out for its implementation.

Currently we are facing, however, an important task: to master the situation in livestock production and ensure supplies of meat and meat products to the population despite the great shortfall in grain production. The situation in foreign trade relations does not allow us to import all the grain fodder that would be necessary because it would mean a substantial increment in our debts.

Taking into account all factors, we have decided to import 500,000 tons more of fodder grain than foreseen by the directive, while not exceeding the framework of the total planned imports.

What has to be done has been clearly expressed in the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

Above all, we have to mobilize all additional reserves in animal and plant production, reduce to the minimum the disproportionate losses that have been the rule so far, increase the nursing and veterinary care and very economically organize the feeding of animals. In the food industry we must carry on the path on which we have embarked, keep improving the utilization of raw meat and eliminate avoidable losses caused by animals losing weight during transport as well as during the slaughtering process. The meat industry also must expand much more speedily the packaging of meat in small, specially prepared portions, which enable a better utilization of the raw material and reduce losses both in the trade network and, in particular, during the final consumption in households.

No small reserves exist also in developing the production potentials of small-scale growers, animal breeders and private plot owners, many of whom are producing not only for themselves, for self-supply, but also for the market. It is known that an undesirable development occurred in this field in the seventies, which was particularly negatively reflected in meat production. While in 1970 meat consumption from private breeders accounted for 18.2 percent of the total consumption of meat, in 1980 it was only 9.1 percent. There has been a certain improvement in this respect since last year. This process must be comprehensively supported, as has been discussed by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium's report.

Comrades, The new measures in the area of planning, finances and management that we have been applying since the beginning of the year create conditions for increasing the effectiveness of managerial work. However, the question remains — how well are we utilizing those measures at the individual levels of the management hierarchy, how well are we applying them in practice? And in this respect it is not at all possible to express satisfaction.

The fulfillment of the 1981 plan from the viewpoint of the whole package of economic indicators and material interest regulations as they are contained in the Set of Measures casts a much sharper light on the activity of individual economic production units, enterprises and plants and on the quality of the individual ministries' management.

We must make full use of those insights and facts in the managerial and political-organizational work. We must evaluate systematically how the managements of individual organizations approach the planned tasks and with what initiative they plan their further course of action so as to harmonize it with the plans and directives of social and economic development adopted by the 16th CPCZ Congress. The ability, and efficiency of individual managerial employees must be evaluated according to the results achieved in the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The party's economic policy must be implemented consistently and developed with initiative at all levels. What should be particularly stressed? In the first place, the full application of economic accountability [khozraschet], of the rules governing material interest and of differentiation in remuneration policy.

It is fact that in a number of organizations khozraschet [cost accounting system] did not get down to the plants and workshops and nothing can excuse this. What prevents the people in a plant or a workshop from following the plan fulfillment, the development of costs, the quality of individual employees' work and their performance and the quality of products? Outdated approaches, routine, antiquated ways of thinking and often also complacency.

The norm base, too, does not sufficiently change and is not adapted to the existing state of technological and organizational developments. Without systematically reexamining performance and material consumption norms it is impossible to plan and manage effectively. We know all of this and everyone recognizes it. It is also true that we have some exemplary enterprises in this respect, especially where the technological processes directly enforce such measures. However, in a number of industrial branches and in the building industry nothing is being done about norms and, as a result, economic performance is poor, materials continue to be wasted and the degree of the working hours' utilization is outright slovenly. And, while this state of affairs persists, the norms -- which are frequently outdated -- are being fulfilled or overfulfilled.

Hand in hand with eliminating those shortcomings, we must improve work discipline, which -- let us admit it -- is a serious problem and far from corresponds to the requirement for a socialist attitude to work. It suffices to realize that in industry alone every wasted hour represents a production loss of some Kcs300 million.

In the remuneration policy, too, we continue to take the beaten track and differentiation according to actual merit is not gaining ground. It seems as though we are still afraid of taking a bite of this sour apple. This is not confined to the production sector alone but applies also to the preproduction stages, which determine innovation, the quality of the organization of labor and the application of the most suitable work processes.

Khozraschet [cost accounting system] and the remuneration policy are simply two fundamental issues to which we must devote main attention in managerial and political-organizational work.

We are aware that the implementation of the new rules for planning and managing the economy cannot be comprehensively mastered in a single year. This is a process which is in certain aspects influenced also by some unexpected phenomena in the national economy. There also are issues which must be assessed conceptually anew. Experience shows us where we have made progress. The course of the fulfillment of the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan draws our attention more clearly than ever before to the shortcomings in the management work on the individual levels of management. The fundamental lesson is that the principles of the Set of Measures must be upheld. Its principles must be supported and deepened, and we must constantly strive for their full application in economic practice. This determines the main direction of our activity, of our management and control work.

The central agencies must devote themselves more actively to some issues, whose solution should create a more effective pressure for speeding up technical progress and for the development of socialist economic integration. Further, one has to increase the interest of the production and nonproduction sphere in saving manpower, manual work, and in adopting sophisticated plans.' We must gradually create such value criteria in the management of organizations as will correspond to real price relations as they are reflected in foreign trade. An extensive adjustment of wholesale prices, a matter which is another step forward in this respect, will become effective next January.

All measures which have been adopted in the sphere of planning, funding and management, and which will be further developed, have one objective: to create conditions for raising the performance and effectiveness of the economy and for increasing managerial effectiveness. But should one approach their implementation in the old manner, with outdated methods -- in that case there will not be a turn for the better. Unfortunately, such an approach still survives in many sectors, and this can no longer be tolerated. The work of people must be assessed consistently by results achieved, by how effectively they are helping to fulfill the fundamental objectives of the economic policy determined by the 16th congress for the first half of the eighties.

One has to realize that the better the order there is in the organization of production, in remuneration, and the smoother the production is, then the greater will be the scope for the initiative of people. And we need initiative just as our bodies need salt. Of course, not the kind of initiative where one is just trying to catch up with what has been neglected, trying to rectify the shortcomings and slovenliness of others. When striving for order, one has to seek the support of trade union organizations, leading workers and innovators. Only with their active participation can we accomplish the necessary results. The purpose of the work and activity of trade union bodies and organizations is not at all at variance with the purpose and the content of the work of ranking economic personnel. They are working toward the same goal; therefore, they should work hand in hand.

Permit me to remark on the issue of thriftiness in the nonproduction sphere and especially in the state apparatus. As for this problem, the government has already adopted some measures aimed at reducing the number of employees in the management and administrative apparatus, measures on a more efficient utilization of official cars and on reducing expense accounts.

Certain results, no doubt, have been achieved, but when we examine how they were achieved, it transpires that in some cases these savings are fictitious, a matter which one cannot accept.

Simply, the results achieved do not correspond at all to the extent of the potential which we have in this sphere. Therefore we regard it as necessary to make use of the experience gained and formulate a comprehensive thrift program for the Seventh 5-Year Plan, which would bring about an active and effective utilization of all resources at our disposal precisely in this sphere.

We do not see the thrift program as a one-shot act, but as a system of measures that will be extended systematically as an inseparable part of the development of the entire system of management.

We are now facing the conclusion of the work on the 1982 plan, and, unfortunately, the old practices persist. The drafts of almost half of the economic production units do not at all take into consideration the specific problems that exist in the national economy and do not proceed from the directives pertaining to the preparation of the annual plan, but are persistently putting forward the original demands in all areas of utilization without showing corresponding results. And we know what practice always follows. If the demands on these economic production units and ministries are reduced, then instead of an active approach, one curses the whole year long that this or that has not been balanced, instead of actively searching for realistic solutions.

The appropriate ministers know very well which sectors of their central bodies are working well and which are weak, and they also know the weak spots in the work of some economic production units. There is only one solution here: either the attitudes to ensuring the economic policy in ministries, economic production units and enterprises change, or it will be necessary to change the appropriate ranking personnel.

If the situation in 1981 is difficult, then the next year will be even more difficult.

The tasks which await us next year and in the remaining years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan so far have no parallel in their extent and complexity and they pose a big test for all of us. By implementing them with a strong and unified will and resolution we must do all we can to pass this test successfully.

Kapek Address 29 Oct

AU051328 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Nov 81 p 3

[Report on speech by Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chief secretary of the Prague CPCZ Committee, delivered at the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum in Prague on 29 October]

[Text] I would like to consider how our Prague party organization ensures tasks, what political atmosphere we live in, what we are succeeding in and what we are able to cope with, about what we might have to consult or what we will have to get some sort of help for.

If I wanted to assess things only according to simplified results, the situation would be satisfactory on the whole. To mark the 16th party congress, 15 heroes of socialist labor in Prague--all highly thought-of people from various sectors, expressed a challenge to a competition. Trade union agencies accepted it and there were thousands of pledges, and we can--if we are satisfied with reports only--note that the enlightenment of the workers class and all working people is up to the standard, that tasks are being fulfilled.

But those directors who have not been fulfilling plans for a whole 9 months should not think that the city committee is satisfied also with their work, or with the work of those who are not fulfilling evenly the exports to the capitalist and socialist countries.

I believe that we will keep our word, that we will not soften [odpoustet] or amend the plan at the end of the year, that we are politically ready really to assert the new principles arising from the perfected system of management. Do we have enough courage and strength, and enough authority in the city party and trade union agencies to refuse any intervention demanding supplementary payments, remunerations and in some cases even pay raises? Thus far, we have had enough. We are also leading the ward organizations, which have identified with it, to the same. That is a very valuable thing, which politically decides also about the further development of our economy [as published]. It is possible to pretend that the situation is the way we would like it to be. Czechoslovakia has a truly high standard of living. In Prague much is being done that will remain, that will be appreciated. But in addition to these positive things one has to acknowledge what is being heard of late. A question is being addressed to all of us who are higher party functionaries and economic personnel: What has been and is your ability to foresee the future? Why did you not prevent some things? Why is reaction to various existing problems so slow? Why are we unable to prevent so much criticism about public transportation, supply and other problems? My opinion is that it is better to know all the weak spots, to know with whom to work and also to be able to tell how to transform words into deeds.

I would like to say a few words about Prague's relationship toward agriculture. In 1977, 90,000 volunteers from Prague went to help the agricultural sector in summer and autumn. Last year there were 40,000 of them and this year fewer than 40,000 and several hundred cars. Why such a change compared with 1977? Because farmers have made great progress. A lot of hops are being harvested today by machine, and many other types of work have been mechanized to such an extent that the need for volunteers has been declining. On the other hand, however, a marked change has occurred in the character of volunteer help; People's Militia members have been given the opportunity to pass tests as harvesting combine drivers, and in the autumn they drive trucks loaded with sugar beets. This is one kind of definite help.

The other concerns the handling of the land fund. In 1963, volunteers from the CKD enterprise began working in South Bohemia; their work was interrupted in 1968, and in 1973 -- thanks to the Prague trade union council and the CKD enterprise -- the volunteers returned there and next week they will finish. They will have finally built two farms with 11,190 hectares of tilled land; the major part is ameliorated. A total of 6,000 heads of cattle are being raised there, with a daily weight increment of 0.6 kg. Three stables and 300 housing units were built; 180,000 hours were worked. Let someone else judge whether this is correct. In 1968 they were condemning it; the CKD enterprise was even to go to court. But when it is correct to till the land in the border regions, why is there only one such larger-scale example? Why has such a task, which the Academy [of Science] has had for more than 10 years now, not been submitted to the public or some sort of solution been proposed so that the land in the border regions becomes tilled?

Third, I would like to remind you that in Prague there are about 55,000 members of various organizations, small breeders, hobby gardeners and others who in 1 year delivered 1,800 tons of fruit; 25 tons of vegetables; 86 tons of fish; 500,000 eggs; 44 tons of various kinds of meat such as poultry, rabbits, mutton and other. That is not enough. The political, economic and social interests demand that the results be much better.

Therefore we entrust the National Committee with the task of finding fallow land, presently unsuitable for anything, in order to utilize it in the interest both of supply and of a social affinity toward nature. Second, we will probably entrust the capital's National Committee with the task of greater exactingness in reassessing the plans for Prague's development as to quality agricultural land, provided that the Ministry of Technological and Investment Development itself comprehends and proves to the planning agencies which is better: Whether to build on fertile land with lesser costs or on cost-intensive but poorer quality land. Third, we must ponder whether also in the years to come we will feed Prague by transporting about 70,000 tons of potatoes as they are, including humus, and including that minimum 30 percent waste which can be used as fodder; or whether the appropriate ministries together with the National Committee can accept the task, be it only on a long-term basis, of supplying potatoes in the form a working woman needs them, and in a manner which protects the effectiveness of our national economy.

I would like to assure you that also in the party city committee we will search for ways to help agriculture with concrete deeds, education, orientation of consumption in the interest of correct nutrition and in the interest of our national economy.

At this Central Committee session a very serious word was said about investments. Prague has a lot of investment projects, not only because it is the capital, but also because it was very neglected. The party leadership, with Comrade Husak at its head, is giving Prague the face of a socialist metropolis. But in no case do we want to profit from or misuse this.

We demand that the National Committee of the capital city, Prague -- under certain conditions of a guarantee from ministries and the government [as published] -- not go ahead with investment projects which are not necessary today or tomorrow, but that it clearly say what must be done. In other words -- as a party agency -- we will respect not only the demands for investments but also recommendations about what should not be done, must not be done or can be postponed.

The former trade fair palace burned down in 1974. The next day we offered the affected foreign trade enterprises substitute premises, telephones, office furniture, and even vacated a hotel. I am glad that four buildings of foreign trade enterprises were built in Prague very quickly. A less pleasing aspect is that they are too energy-intensive, such as for example the Kovo building. Thus a replacement was arranged quickly. But for 8 years now the party city committee has been fighting for the trade fair palace to be reconstructed for further use. Despite the resolutions, nothing has happened to this day.

What is a person to think? Is everything really and always adequately thought out in our economy sector and in the activity of higher economic planning agencies? For example, the materials on establishing an independent economic production unit of agricultural equipment immediately contain a paper on building a new enterprise for production of small tractors. The factory is more than necessary. But does this really need a new organizational arrangement and is there really no free capacity in this country which could have already long ago begun producing small tractors and other needed equipment? And how this has become an issue of investment policy?

Or how about another problem. Let us take notice of how often the supplier-consumer relations are being criticized. Anyone who works in engineering or other industry will confirm that supplier-consumer conflicts exist within an enterprise. Such a problem is not vented in public; it must be resolved by the director of the enterprise. Within the economic production unit this must be settled by the director general. Why should it not be the duty of the minister to settle problems that exist between the economic production units of his ministry? Why -- on an inspection day -- do we come across such a thing as three economic production units of one ministry having an agrument, and neither a conclusion nor a solution is arrived at or found? Such a situation has persisted for several years now.

I am convinced that the overwhelming majority of our economic and technical personnel and workers are working honestly and want to work honestly, and that for this they need not only the conditions but also an exacting control and political leadership. For this, we in the city organization will strive in the form of concrete results of political work among people, and in winning them for overcoming the current problems so that they will implement the policy of the party with really concrete deeds.

CORRECTION TO BILAK CPCZ PLENUM SPEECH 28 OCT

The following correction to the item entitled 'Vasil Bilak's CPCZ Plenum Speech 28 Oct' published in the 5 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT should be made: page D 15, paragraph 8, line 2, make read "...policy on world development." (replacing "and" with "on.")

WASHINGTON RESPONSE TO HAIG SPEECH NOTED

LD061228 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] The U.S. Government has officially supported the warlike speech of General Haig, U.S. secretary of state, to the Senate. Haig said that a possibility exists for a so-called NATO demonstration warning nuclear strike against an enemy in a case of war conflict in Europe.

The U.S. Government, however, at the same time also characterized as equally corrrect the statement by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger who tried to moderate Haig's statement by claiming that no concrete military plans exist for the aforementioned possibility.

Thus Washington has tried to calm down the wave of agitation which the Haig speech has evoked throughout the world including the West European allies of the American government.

DAILY CALLS BRIGHT STAR MANEUVERS 'PROVOCATIVE'

5 November Report

AU061511 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Nov 81 p 7

[Unnamed CTK correspondent's report: "U.S. and Egyptian units To Hold Joint Maneuvers; Provocative Demonstration of Strength"]

[Text] Cairo, 4 Nov (CTK) -- The most extensive air lift thus far has been established between the United States and Egypt, which transports to Egyptian airfields military equipment and troops that will take part in the Bright Star maneuvers.

This exercise will begin on 9 November and is regarded as the biggest in the Middle East. Within the framework of this exercise, heavy American transport planes of the C-5 and C-141 type will carry out some 500 air crossings.

The joint American-Egyptian maneuvers are a provocative demonstration of strength and an attempt to revive the failed American gunboat policy. They will be attended by some 4,000 U.S. troops together with Egyptian ground, air force and naval units. Later, the exercise will be shifted also to the territory of Somalia, Sudan and Oman. A landing of a part of the elite U.S. 82d Airborne Division is to be the culmination of the exercise.

Meanwhile in Cairo, Egyptian military officials are conducting talks with their American and British counterparts on further arms deliveries to Egypt. The United States is to deliver as soon as possible an additional two antitank missiles and intelligence-gathering aircraft of the Hawkeye E2C type. The British delegation is discussing details of the production of heavy field guns and ammunition in Egypt.

4 November Report

AU051507 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Nov 81 p 7

[CTK report: "Provocative Maneuvers"]

[Text] Washington, 3 Nov (CTK) -- In addition to Egypt and Sudan, both Somalia and Oman will take part, together with U.S. detachments, in the "Bright Star 82" maneuvers, which begin in the Middle East next week and will last until the middle of December. This was reported on Monday by Dean Fischer, spokesman for the U.S. State Department.

The maneuvers are intended to test the speed with which U.S. detachments are capable of "taking action" in the Persian Gulf region. According to the Pentagon information, 4,000 American troops, B-52 bombers and probably also 2 aircraft fitted with the AWACS control system will take part in the maneuvers.

DAILIES VIEW EFFECT OF POLISH DEVELOPMENTS

Slovak PRAVDA Comment

LD040950 Prague CTK in English 0806 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Bratislava, 4 Nov (CTK)--"Not a single country of the socialist community and its leading force, the vanguard Marxist-Leninist party of the working class, can remain indifferent to revolutionary struggle in another fraternal country and to endangerment of socialist achievements by counter-revolutionary forces," Slovak PRAVDA said today.

Recalling the 25th anniversary of the defeat of the counter-revolution in Hungary, the daily stressed that a socialist country cannot remain indifferent to struggle of progressive national liberation forces elsewhere in the world as it would be contrary not only to the national interests of individual socialist countries but also to their common internationalist feelings and duties.

This is why Czechoslovakia so keenly follows the current crisis and development in Poland. "We shall support the effort of Polish comrades to remove, overcome and redress the serious mistakes and shortcomings of the previous period," the daily said, adding that "on the other hand we shall resolutely condemn the activity of all forces seeking to abuse the justified criticism and existing difficulties for a general attack on the very existence of socialism in Poland."

Hungary 1956: 'Lesson'

AU051400 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 4 November on page 7 carries a 1,200-word Julius P. Loerincz article entitled "The Dark Night Was Followed by the Dawn of Hope," which is devoted to the 25th anniversary of the defeat of the Hungarian counterrevolution.

Loerincz first describes various instances of "heinous terror" committed by Hungarian "counterrevolutionary gangs" during the October and November 1956 events and dismisses thereby the claim allegedly made in a recent Vienna television program that it was a "peaceful democratic revolution." The purpose of this "terror" was, according to Loerincz, "not only to drown the [Hungarian] people's power in blood but to stifle the developing socialism in East European countries even at the price of provoking a large international conflict."

He then discusses the role played by Western espionage services in the Hungarian developments and emphasizes the importance of the emergence of a new "revolutionary" Hungarian government at the beginning of November 1956, which "requested the Soviet military command for assistance to the Hungarian people in crushing the dark forces of reaction and restoring order and calm in the country." Thus, as Loerincz goes on to say, the morning of 4 November 1956 when "Soviet troops and Hungarian units that were faithful to the people launched their attack on the armed gangs and nests of counterrevolution" marked the "dawn of hope" for Hungary.

In the next part of the article, Loerincz cites extensively an article written in 1956 by the then secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, Togliatti, in which he spoke about the Soviet Union's "duty" to "prevent the creation of hotbeds of military provocations at its borders" and to "defend all positions that are an integral part of the front of peace."

RUDE PRAVO on Strikes

AU061240 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 5 November 1981 on page 7 carries a 180-word CTK Warsaw dispatch entitled "Strikes in Poland Continue."

The dispatch reports on the strike in the Zielona Gora Voivodship and the resulting losses for the Polish economy, on the continuing strike at the Sosnowiec mine and on the strike alert in Zyrardow. Under the same headline, RUDE PRAVO also carries a 50-word PAP-based report on Wojciech Jaruzelski's, 4 November meeting with Archbishop Glemp and Lech Walesa.

On the same page, RUDE PRAVO carries a 950-word article by its Warsaw correspondents Jan Lipavsky and Pavol Minarik entitled "Licentiousness and Ultimatums." The article is an eyewitness report on the strike at the Radom engineering college, staged by the school's Solidarity and independent student union organizations in protest against the school's rector, Professor Hebda. Lipavsky and Minarik, who visited Radom on 3 November, describe the course of the strike, stressing that it is a "handful" of strikers who have "blocked" the normal operation of a college with 2,000 students and employees. Discussing the background of the strike, Lipavsky and Minarik point out that Hebda is a "member of the former PZPR voivodship presidium, a scientist and teacher of high repute and an outstanding organizer of college life" and view the attacks on him as part of a campaign aimed at "liquidating" the voivodship's "party and state cadres." They also cite an unidentified college instructor as having told them that Professor Hebda is only "a pretext" for the strike, whose actual purpose is to "test in practice the theory of organizational terror as one of 'Solidarity's' methods of seizing power."

MOZAMBIQUE MILITARY DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT

Strougal Receives Chipande

LD070548 Prague CTK in English 1524 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Prague, 6 Nov (CTK) -- Presidium Member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and Premier Lubomir Strougal received here Friday visiting member of the standing political committee of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party Central Committee and Mozambique defence minister, Lieutenant-General Alberto Joaquim Chipande. The two officials stressed the significance of the recent meeting of the two countries' leading representatives and characterized the concretization of its results as the prior [as received] task. Lubomir Strougal assured his guest that Czechoslovakia fully supports the effort of the Mozambique people for strengthening their freedom and independence, liquidation of the vestiges of colonialism and gradual industrialization of the country.

It was noted during the meeting that great possibilities of extending mutually advantageous cooperation are particularly in geological prospecting, production of raw materials, building of the processing industry and in the training of experts for the most important branches of the Mozambique economy.

Present at the meeting was Czechoslovak First Deputy Defense Minister Colonel-General Karel Rusov.

Departure 8 Nov

LD082100 Prague CTK in English 1917 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Prague, 8 Nov (CTK) — A Mozambican military delegation, headed by Lieutenant-General Alberto Joaquim Chipande, member of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) Party Permanent Political Committee and minister of national defence, ended Sunday its six-day official friendly visit and left Czechoslovakia. The visit took place at the invitation of Army General Martin Dzur, Czechoslovak minister of national defense. During its stay here, the delegation visited some military units, schools and installations of the Czechoslovak People's Army, as well as industrial plants. The visit of the Mozambican military delegation to Czechoslovakia contributed to further development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

REPORTAGE ON CONTINUING VISIT OF PDRY'S MUHAMMED

Muhammad Praises Relations

LD052036 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1830 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin, 5 Nov (ADN) -- Following his arrival in the GDR, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad made a statement to the press. In it he emphasized that during the past few years relations of cooperation and friendship between the leading parties and the peoples of the two countries had constantly expanded and deepened. "During our visit," he said, "we shall be having useful talks with our comrades of the GDR party and state leadership on a number of topical international political and economic questions and on other problems of joint concern which serve the deepening of bilateral relations between our countries in various areas. We regard our visit as a positive contribution to deepening the ties of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries, toward the development of forms of coordination between us and toward an exchange of views on all questions of mutual interest, including the question of the development of the present-day political situation in Europe, the Middle East, Arabian Gulf, Indian Ocean and the Red Sea."

"We firmly trust that our party and state relations, which in the course of our struggle for implementing our joint objectives and principles have strengthened, will continue to deepen further and encompass new areas serving the interests of our two peoples and which will realize their joint wish for further developing their cooperation and friendship as well as their strategic alliance," 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said. He emphasized the valuable support and internationalist solidarity of the GDR for the Yemeni people and the Arab peoples.

'During our visit we shall be able to brief ourselves about the new successes of the GDR in realizing the tasks of advanced socialism, the social, economic, cultural and political contents of which express the advantages of the socialist system on this continent. We are firmly convinced that our visit will be successful and bring new results in the interests of the peoples of our two countries and will strengthen the internationalist solidarity between them."

Meets With Honecker 5 Nov

LD061332 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1854 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin, 5 Nov (ADN) -- The official talks between GDR and PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen] delegations headed by Erich Honecker and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad began at the SED Central Committee on Thursday afternoon. In an extensive exchange of views and opinions the further deepening and development of bilateral relations, as well as international developments, were discussed.

The leading representatives of the two parties and states noted with satisfaction that the close and friendly relations between the SED and the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP], the GDR and PDRY, since the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation almost 2 years ago, developed continuously and steadily. The close and trusting cooperation was based on the common ideals and objectives of building a new society, on the firm alliance within the anti-imperialist struggle, on the active contribution by the two states in the struggle for peace, security and detente, for national independence and social progress.

Erich Honecker affirmed the support and solidarity of the GDR with the PDRY in its fight to rebuff imperialist and reactionary conspiracies directed against the friendly Arab country.

He had high praise for the results which the people of the PDRY under the leadership of the YSP, achieved in the political and economic development of their country. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad paid tributed to the successes which the GDR workers achieved in the realization of the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress. He paid high tribute to the internationalist solidarity of the GDR with the fight of the peoples for national and social liberation and her active contribution toward maintaining and consolidating world peace.

Erich Honecker and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad noted with great concern that due to the adventurous course of confrontation and the arms drive pursued by the most aggressive of imperialist circles the world situation was serious strained. Through the determined fight of the peoples, of all progressive and democratic forces, the imperialist policy of confrontation, the arms race. unleashing of conflicts and of interference in the internal affairs of the states could be countered, and further progress could be achieved in consolidating international security.

In this connection the two statesmen underlined the urgency for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem on a just basis with the PLO taking part as an equal partner. As an indispensible condition for this they mentioned the complete and immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, the implementation of the inalienable rights of the Arab-Palestinian people, including its right to self-determination and to its own independent state.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of cordial friendship and mutual understanding. The GDR was represented by: Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Guenter Mittag, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer; Construction Minister Wolfgang Junker; Guenter Sieber, head of the Department of International Relations of the SED Central Committee; State Secretary Frank-Joachim Herrmann, head of the Chancellory of the Council of State Chairman; Friedmar Clausnitzer, deputy foreign trade minister, and Reiner Neumann, GDR ambassador to the PDRY.

The PDRY was represented by: 'Ali Sahi' Hadi, chairman of the YSR Central Party Control Committee; Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad; Installations Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-Attas; Education Minister Dr Wasan Ahmad as-Ballami, president of the PDRY-GDR Friendship Society; Deputy Minister of Planning Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man; Deputy Defense Minister Col Abdablam 'Ali Ulayywah, chief of general staff; and Qasim 'Abd ar-Rabb Salim, PDRY ambassador to the GDR.

Talks Concluded 6 Nov

LD061948 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1203 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin 6 Nov (ADN) -- The official talks between Erich Honecker, general secretaru of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemini Socialist Party [YSP], chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen] Council of Ministers, were successfully concluded today. The partners in the talks again discussed current world political problems, especially the situation in Europe, and in the gulf and Indian ocean regions.

Erich Honecker and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad stressed the need for constructive action to improve the world situation. They highly praised the peace program of the 26th CPSU Congress, which represented the real alternative to the course of confrontation and the arms drive and pointed the way along which all responsible political and social forces in the world could advance together to ensure worldwide peace and security.

In their discussion of developments in the Arab peninsula, the Gulf and the Indian Ocean region, Erich Honecker and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad stressed the importance of transforming this region into a zone of peace and security. In this connection they expressed their support for the relevant proposals made by the USSR.

Erich Honecker praised 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's initiative for the convening of a summit conference of the states of the gulf, the Arab peninsula, the Horn of Africa and of other interested sides as a useful contribution toward transforming the Arab Peninsula into a peace zone.

As a result of the talks, which took place in the spirit of traditional friendship and cooperation between the SED and the YSP and between the GDR and the PDRY, it was agreed that a number of documents will be signed at the end of the visit.

Muhammed, Naumann Tour Factory

LD061954 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1612 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Berlin, 6 Nov (ADN) -- The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen party and state delegation headed by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad visited the Karl Liebknecht transformer factory in Berlin on Friday afternoon. Thousands of workers from the Elektro-Energie-Anlagenbau combine factory welcomed the PDRY delegation.

Konrad Naumann, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk SED Executive, welcomed the guests on behalf of the city's party organization.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad, who was accompanied by GDR Minister of Construction Wolfgang Junker and others, toured the factory afterward. After the tour through several departments of the transformer factory the guests met factory workers. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad spoke at the meeting. He stressed that the relations between the SED and the Yemeni Socialist Party and between the two peoples had developed well. On the basis of the friendship treaty between the GDR and the PDRY cooperation was growing and flurishing.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad went on to say: "We stand in a front in the struggle against imperialism. Our friendship is based on principle. It is not the expression of a moment's convenience. We are in the common struggle against world imperialism and against reaction and we struggle together to maintain peace in the world. The unity of the working class, which we see for ourselves in this place today, in this factory, will be a further incentive to us in resolutely continuing our struggle, in creating a new society, in the continuing relations between our parties."

'Ali Nasir Muhammad paid tribute to the successes of the GDR people in constructing a socialist socieity. He said that the principles of solidarity and internationalism had been a firm part of GDR policy since its foundation and since the foundation of the SED. The guest said: "You have attained these successes by selflessly willing to make sacrifices, with commitment, particularly on the basis of the firm and unshakable friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community. We in the PDRY have attained political and economic independence for our country. We follow the path of socialism in order to reshape our society in a revolutionary and progressive spirit."

'Ali Nasir Muhammad stressed: "We will resolutely repulse all attacks of imperialism and reaction for we know quite well that we are not alone in this epoch. We will make it absolutely clear to imperialism and reaction that this epoch is the epoch of the victories of socialism and of the downfall of imperialism."

As a souvenir of the meeting "Ali Nasir Muhammad gave to the factory workers a replica of a tower in the fifth province of his country as a symbol of the struggle against foreign domination, under which the people of Yemen suffered for 129 years.

President of the GDR Solidarity Committee Kurt Seibt handed over a certificate bearing the commitment to supply the PDRY in 1982 with M7 million worth of solidarity goods. The goods are financed by donations from the people.

Talks With Dresden Officials

LD071448 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1021 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Dresden, 7 Nov (ADN) -- Thousands of Dresden citizens today gave a warm welcome to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Party and state delegation headed by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The guests are accompanies by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Wolfgang Junker, member of the SED Central Committee and Council of Ministers.

Cheering the friendship and cooperation between SED and the Yemani Socialist Party as well as proletarian internationalism, the workers affirmed the close and trusting relations between the two parties, states and peoples.

The delegation and its entourage were cordially welcome by Hans Modrow, member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the SED Dresden Bezirk Executive Committee; Manfed Scheler, chairman of the Dresden Bezirk Council; and Chief Mayor Gerhard Schill. During a preliminarv talk they briefed 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on the development and the important tasks of Dresden Bezirk in industry, science and culture.

At the SED Bezirk Executive Committee Hans Modrow reported on the growth and prosperity of the bezirk and its .8 million inhaibtants, where current output over 24 working days is as high as the total output during the GDR's year of foundation. The bezirk has a great share in the development of GDR electrical technology and electronics as well as the metal industry and heavy engineering. Nearly 1/4 of a million homes were build in the bezirk since 1949. Hans Modrow said that by 30 October of this year the industrial production plan had been exceeded by over M400 million.

Modrow said that it is part of the overall shaping of socialism to further strengthen the power of the state and defense capability. Great attention was paid to the further development of education as well as citizens' health care. The wealth of socialist society is characterized by the range of intellectual and cultural life. By resolving these talks the party of the working class is increasingly coping with its leading role. In this it is working closely with the trades unions, the youth federation and all other parties and mass organizations united in the national front.

Willi Stoph expounded a number of principles of practical state policy which, proceeding from the SED resolutions, are always directed at the implementation of the unity of economic and social policies for the benefit of the people. On this both host and guests agreed: The struggle for peace and security is the most important concern of the two friendly parties, states and peoples.

Chief Mayor Gerhard Schill asked 'Ali Nasir Muhammad in conclusion to sign the golden book of Dresden. In this city, which was almost totally destroyed by Anglo-American bomb attacks shortly before the end of World War II, the great achievements of socialism and the love of peace of its citizens become visible, the guest wrote. He noted with satisfaction that many of his compatriots are learning and studying in Dresden.

Views Dresden Art Exhibits

LD081426 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1115 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Dresden, 8 Nov (ADN) -- The fourth day of the official friendship visit by the PDRY [Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen] party and state delegation to the GDR began on Sunday morning with a visit to the Dresden state art collection. "Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers, and the other personages are accompanied by Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Wolfgang Junker, member of the SED Central Committee and Council of Ministers; and other personages.

The guests first visited the Zwinger, Dresden's most famous baroque moument. Next they visited the old master picture gallery where they saw world treasures the majority of of which were saved by the Soviet Army at the end of World War II and handed over to the GDR in 1956.

Next the delegation visited the green vault [gruene gewoelbe].

Attends Reception 8 Nov

LD081928 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] The leader of the PDRY, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, said today that he is deeply impressed by the close relationship of trust between the SED and the GDR people. At the conclusion of a 2-day visit to Dresden Bezirk, he praised the constant party's consolidation of the leading role of the working class. At a reception in the Bastei Hotel, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed his thanks for the opportunity to study the GDR's experiences in developing and shaping socialism in industry, agriculture, science and culture. Its great successes serve the further consolidation of the socialist order, not only in the GDR, but elsewhere.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad gave his assurance that the people of the PDRY (People's Democratic Republic of Yemen] not only gratefully receive solidarity aid in creating a new society but at the same time practice solidarity with all forces in the world that still suffer under the yoke of colonialism. Relations with the Soviet Union, the GDR and all other states of the socialist community are deepening and thus strengthening the joint fight against imperialism.

In the presence of the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, the first secretary of the Dresden SED Bezirk Executive, Hans Modrow, expressed his conviction that the official friendship visit by the Yemeni party and state delegation to the GDR have inaugurated a new chapter in bilateral relations. This also serves world peace at the same time, GDR citizens will now make even greater efforts to cultivate friendship with this southren Arab republic.

U.S. CRITICIZED FOR 'FIRST STRIKE' PHILOSOPHY

DW061329 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1110 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Guenter Meissler commentary]

[Text] The plans under NATO strategy include the nuclear first strike. This is what Alexander Haig, U.S. secretary of state, admitted Wednesday. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger contradicted him yesterday. He denied the existence of such an option. Shortly afterwards the press chief of the White House stated that both secretaries were right. Here is a commentary by Guenter Meissler:

[Text] This is not the first time that the U.S. secretary of state and the U.S. secretary of defense have made contradictory or even controversial statements. This was true during the debate over localized nuclear war, and it happened again in connection with neutron bomb. In those cases, the one who always won out was the one who predicted what is inconceivable to the sound human mind. The attempt by the White House to agree with both of them this time is a poor attempt to mollify the agitated public because only one of them can be right.

This time it probably is the secretary of state who is right.

Haig declared in no uncertain terms to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the United States would respond to a conventional attack by triggering a nuclear weapon if the prevailing circumstances so warranted. This is what NATO strategy expressly evisages, he said.

Alexander Haig ought to know because he was the supreme commander of NATO for a long enough time. The denial by the secretary of defense, in contrast, is attributed even by Western news agencies to his ignorance since he has been in office for just a few months. The White House's useless mediation attempt made it clear it finds this renewed controversy is extremely embarrassing. For the public, however, it is another revelation once again.

It has become plain again from where the danger is threatening: Not from the East but from the West. It is the United States and NATO which adhere to the made idea of nuclear first strike. What this means and what it is bound to automatically entail was again made clear by Leonid Brezhnev in his interview the other day. He said that our position is that of renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons. It is the result of the general consideration of nuclear warfare as a catastrophe which must not be permitted.

Thus the attitude of the Soviet Union is quite clear and unequivocal, and it also provides the basis for the USSR's proposal submitted to the United Nations that a declaration be adopted which will declare the first use of nuclear weapons to be the most serious crime against humanity.

In the UN debate the United States rejected this proposal as too vague and untimely, and since yesterday the world public finally knows why. The world public will also know how to react.

1982 TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH VIETNAM

LD070414 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1819 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin, 6 Nov (ADN) -- A protocol on trade for 1982 between the GDR and Vietnam was signed in Berlin today by the vice foreign trade ministers of the two countries, Eugen Kattner and Nguyen Tu. The imports and exports were agreed in accordance with the 1981-85 long term trade and payments agreement.

Among the GDR exports are hardware, trucks, communications equipment, agricultural machinery and scientific instruments as well as chemical products, including fertilizer. Vietnam will supply coffee, rubber, chrome ore, agriculture and forestry products and handicrafts.

WEST BERLIN RESIDENT RETURNED 4 NOVEMBER

AU060856 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 4 November 1981 36-year old Hans-Eckard Sadar, resident of Berlin (West), was returned to the responsible organs of the Berlin (West) Senat. Sader was apprehended at the Horst GDR Border Crossing Station in a helpless condition and in need of care, and was given medical treatment until his repatriation.

ACTIVITIES ON GREAT OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

Mehes Speech

LD071432 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1638 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Speech delivered by Lajos Mehes, member of the MSZMP Politburo on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- recorded; date and place not given]

[Text] Dear comrades: We are commemorating the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Russian people woke up 64 years ago to the usual November cloudy morning. The time was around 0600, wrote John Read, the faithful chronicler, yet it was still dark and cold. There was some sort of strange, weak light above the silent streets, the first light of the heavy day which dawned over Russia.

On that day, World War I was still being fought and thousands were dying on the fronts. But the tremendous suffering caused by the imperialist war, which had been forced on the people, increased the struggle of the workers and peasants against their oppressors. On that day the Budapest papers published polemics on the electoral law. Victorious war reports were printed and short articles asked: What will happen about the war relief? The only thing said about the Russian situation was that the search for Lenin was continuing. The newspapers published observatory reports and predicted an earthquake for the following Monday. They did not yet know that the social earthquake which shook the entire world had already begun in Russia that morning. As a result of that earthquake the working people became, for the first time in history, the possessor of power forever.

The bourgeoisie clamored that what had happened in Russia was a temporary, individual, unrepeatable event. History has demonstrated since then that these predictions were groundless. What was then described as individual, temporary and unrepeatable has turned out to be something final and attractive for other peoples, an example to be emulated. The Russian proletariat gained the right through heavy struggle to shape its own fate in accordance with its own will. In the streets of Petrograd and Moscow cobblestones drenched in the workers' blood signaled the beginning of the road leading to a life worthy of man and the flowering of the creative talents of the people.

The Soviet people made progress through overcoming vast difficulties and amidst repeated attacks by the international reaction. The class enemy put the strength of the first proletarian state to the test on several occasions: the capitalist countries' intervention following the victory of the revolution, and the aggression by Hitler's Germany in World War II. However, those who attacked the proletarian state found out about the determination and strength of the people defending the homeland. The enemies were forced to leave with their defeated armies.

The Soviet people, under the party's leadership, are pursuing peaceful and creative work today. The Soviet people work to ensure that the economy more effectively serves the welfare of the people, fulfilling the role of the material basis for Soviet power at the highest possible level. In line with the principled policy and resolutions worked out at the CPSU congresses, great attention is devoted in every sphere of productive and creative work to the factors of intensive development, integration of production and science, increase of the efficiency of work and improvement of quality.

The 26th CPSU Congress determined the tasks in detail and looked to the future. It worked out those tasks which will determine the shape of the Soviet homeland at the end of the 20th century. The 20th century brought the greatest changes in the development of human society and the land of Great October, the homeland of victorious socialism, made a decisive contribution to these changes.

The victorious socialist revolution freed man not only in Russia. In 1917 two-thirds of the earth's inhabitants suffered under the colonialists' rule. Now the colonialists are holding sway over only 1 percent of the earth's inhabitants. The example of October and the strength of the victorious revolution encouraged and is still encouraging and helping the struggle of the international working class against exploitation, the struggle of the peoples for independence, national progress, social advancement and peace.

The Soviet Union's peace policy was also born in the spirit of October. Besides the role of the vanguard, the Soviet Union also fulfills the honorable and difficult mission of defending and protecting the peace of the world, a mission which it has fulfilled ever since its birth. It is thanks to the military balance of power, which has come about to a considerable extent as a result of the willingness of the Soviet people to shoulder sacrifices, that we are living in the longest period of peace in European history. We are convinced that we shall continue to be able to stop the imperialist powers from starting a nuclear world war which would threaten the existence of mankind.

The first document of Soviet power, the peace decree, came about in what was still an entirely hostile environment. Now the Soviet Union is not alone in the struggle waged for the preservation of peace. The countries of the socialist community, the international workers' movement, the forces which take a stand on behalf of the sovereign rights of the peoples and their freedom are forming a broad front and are proclaiming that today there is nothing more important for any people than the preservation of peace.

Dear Comrades, the Hungarian people are also working and struggling for socialism and peace. This endeavour was expressed by the MSZMP Central Committee when at its most recent session it repeatedly stressed that in our world, which is burned with dangerous conflicts and tensions, the active stand of every responsible political factor and peace-loving force for the preservation of the achievements of detente is indispensible. We attribute great significance to the active stand by the masses against NATO"s missile deployment plans and the mad idea of a limited nuclear was in Europe. Our people are in solidarity with the movements protesting against the arms race and the increased danger of war as well as with the responsible willingness to take action for the fate of Europe and the world. The joint actions by the various social classes and strata and diverse political movements and other organizations represent an important contribution to the securing of the peaceful future of mankind.

We are today working in our country amidst harmonious political conditions. We are engaged on the building of the developed socialist society. We have such achievements as the creation of our independent, sovereign, socialist homeland, the socialist national unity of our people based on shared goals, the fundamental changes in the circumstances of life and the growing level of culture of our citizens. All thisis a growing national fortune which we are proud of, the preservation and enrichment of which are in our social and individual interest, as well as our joint and individual responsibility.

We have achieved our great successes and historic gains as a member of the socialist community. The alliance and friendship which links us with the Soviet Union, which was born in shared struggles and which has stood the test of time, plays a key role among the international conditions of our [word indistinct] independence and the successful building of the socialist society. The friendship between the Hungarian and Soviet peoples and their internationalist cooperation are guarantees for our further progress.

Our people are also faced with new tasks in the work of social and economic construction. On the foundations of our achievements and historical experiences we are mobilizing our forces and our reserves to successfully meet the requirements of economic and social advancement even amidst the more difficult international circumstances.

We often say that we live in a complex world, but was the fate of the generations struggling for socialism ever simple? Our people have always had to struggle tenaciously and work hard for every achievement of the socialist revolution and construction. In this struggle we are advancing in close alliance with the fraternal Soviet Union, the community of the friendly socialist countries and the international workers movement. We are in solidarity with the national liberation movements of the developing world and with the progressive, peace-loving forces of the capitalist countries. This is how the victorious spirit of October is alive in us today.

Dear Comrades, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Council of Ministers, the Hungarian communists and the Hungarian people engaged on the building of socialism, I respectfully greet the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the great Soviet people, and wish them success in their work on their new great plans and the preservation of peace.

Soviet Ambassador's Remarks

LD072030 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1640 GMT 7 Nov 81

["Festive speech" by Vladimir Yakovlevich Pavlov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- recorded in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation; venue not specified]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades, my friends. Sixty-four years ago today, in October 1917, the workers and peasants of Russia under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party of Lenin, shook off the yoke of the landlords and capitalists, took power into their own hands and, for the first time anywhere in the world, established the workers' state. The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution became the most significant event of the 20th century.

Dear comrades. Life is fully justifying the conclusions and evaluations of the 26th congress concerning the laws and directives of the present development of the world. This also applies fully to the creation of Great October and the community of the socialist states. Within the socialist community an identity of views on questions of principle has developed. In the international sphere the role of the cooperation of the fraternal countries is increasing and the development of the national economies of the CEMA countries is contributing to the fact that despite the complicated international situation and the treacherous imperialist endeavors aimed at undermining the socialist ocmmunity, the fraternal socialist states are increasingly successful in solving the creative tasks facing them.

The meetings and discussions between Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and the leaders of the socialist countries in the Crimea this summer once again demonstrated that the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community were and are continuing to be the main pillars of world peace, and that they take a consistent stand on behalf of the cause of detente and in the defense of the right of the peoples to free and independent development.

Socialism and peace are indivisable. Soviet foreign policy has been peace-loving ever since the first Leninist peace decree and will remain so. All the data put forward in recent days by Leonid Brezhnev on the balance of European nuclear forces unequivocably demonstrate that the noise made by NATO in connection with the alleged unacceptable Soviet supremacy in the sphere of medium-range weapons lacks foundation. At the same time they show that demagogic statements concerning so-called Soviet military supremacy are lies.

The program for peace, which our party has put forward for the 1980's, has met with wide-ranging support and praise among the millions of the earth's inhabitants.

American imperialism and its lackeys are fomenting armed conflicts in various areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The Pentagon has begun the manufacture of qualitatively new offensive nuclear missile systems and other weapons systems of mass destruction. All this makes even more timely the recommendations of the 26th party congress in the interests of curbing the arms race and strengthening peace. The speeches by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and the Soviet proposals submitted to the current UN General Assembly have expanded and further developed these initiatives. It is clear for everyone that the Soviet Union will not remain inactive in the face of U.S. endeavors aimed at upsetting the military and strategic balance which has developed in the world and the appearance now of even more fearful weapons in the armories of the United States and other NATO countries. However, our country takes a resolute stand for ending the arms race and for the start of negotiations concerning the reduction of armaments.

The intentions and endeavors of the Soviet leadership, our party and the entire Soviet people are directed at preventing a nuclear war, at eliminating even the danger of a nuclear war. Our country does not threaten anyone and does not intend to attack anyone. The Soviet Union, said Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, would under no circumstances use nuclear weapons against those states which renounce the manufacture and acquisition of nuclear weapons or its deployment on their territory. The Soviet Union calls on the various countries and peoples which together are able and destined to strengthen peace, that is, security, on our globe, to work together.

Comrades, Great October was also the time of the birth of Soviet-Hungarian friendship. We are happy at the successes which our Hungarian friends have achieved in the sphere of socialist construction, and wish you with all our hearts new, outstanding achievements, dear Hungarian friends, in your creative work for socialist Hungary. I thank you for your attention.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD061832 Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 6 Nov (MIT) -- To mark the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, a wreath-laying ceremony was organized by the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front at the Budapest Monument of Soviet Heroes on Friday.

Laying the wreath of the HSWP CC were CC First Secretary Janos Kadar and CC Secretary Karoly Nemeth, members of the HSWP Political Committee.

The wreath of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic was placed by President Pal Losonczi and Vice President Rezso Trautmann, and that of the Council of Ministers by Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and Deputy Prime Minister Gyorgy Aczel, members of the HSWP Political Committee.

The Soviet Embassy in Hungary was represented by Ambassador V.Y. Pavlov and senior embassy officials, and the Budapest diplomatic corps by Ambassadors Victor Bolojan of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Jose Antonio Tabares del Real of the Republic of Cuba and Bui Tan Linh of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, as well as the military and air attaches of these embassies.

On behalf of the Hungarian social and mass organizations, wreaths were placed by Istvan Sarlos, secretary-general of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, Sandor Gaspar, secretary-general of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions -- members of the HSWP Political Committee -- Gyorgy Fejtin, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary; Gyula Uszta, secretary-general of the Hungarian Partisan Federation; and Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society. Representing the armed forces were Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defence; Istvan Horvath, minister of the interior; and Brigadier General Sandor Borbely, national commander of the Workers' Militia.

The representatives of the Southern Soviet Army Group stationed temporarily in Hungary laid their wreath under the leadership of Colonel-General V.I. Sivenok, commander of the Southern Army Group.

The wreath of the Budapest Metropolitan Council was placed by Chairman Zoltan Szepvolgyi and Deputy Chairman Lajos Kelemen. Delegates of Budapest factories, institutions and offices, as well as those of the youth also covered with flowers the foot of the monument.

Losonczi Remarks at Presentation

LD061928 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 6 Nov (MTI) -- On occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has awarded decorations to party, [word indistinct] and mass organization officials, activists and vanguard physical and mental workers.

The medals for a group of the awardees were presented by President Pal Losonczi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee, in the parliament building today. Present at the ceremony were Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, members of the HSWP Political Committee.

Making a festive speech, Pal Losonczi said the light of great historic events decisive for mankind goes not fade with the passing of years. With the progress of time, they only gain in significance, content and mobilizing force, stimulating for fresh action the successive generations.

The power, lesson and message of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the greatest turning point of modern history, is more topical today then ever before, said Pal Losonczi. In our days the ideas of socialism are striking their roots deeper and deeper in the five continents. The hope that arose in the working people in the autumn of 1917 has by now grown into a vast political and economic force; it has swelled into a socialist world system and has become a pillar for progressive-minded people, for peoples fighting for liberation, independence and national prosperity. Today the Soviet Union is the world's most progressive leading force, a decisive factor in world politics. The life of our people is linked with untearable ties to the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Not for a moment should we forget another message of October: The world's people can live in peace only if they understand and respect each other. And this is the only way how a [word indistinct] peaceable life and better living conditions can be secured for mankind. This message should receive particular [word indistinct] attention today when the world is full of unrest. The imperialist adherents of war pose a threat to world peace and simultaneously to our achievements created through a lot of [word indistinct] and trouble. Our economic development, too, is aggravated by the disproportions of the world economy and the adverse changes experienced. The camp of peace refuse with dignity the threats and, fully aware of its truthfulness, power and preparedness, it seeks ways and means of preserving peace, as commanded by the spirit of October, Pal Losonczi said.

NEPSZAVA ARTICLE VIEWS POLISH SITUATION

AU041753 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 1 Nov 81 p 3

[Pal Gedeon article: "About the Polish Situation; Confrontation or Consolidation?"]

[Text] Poland is stumbling from crisis to crisis. The tension does not diminish, but increases. Supplies are causing ever increasing problems, strikes follow one another and social stability is precarious.

The reason is obvious: antisocialist forces do their best so that events do not develop toward a consolidation, but toward a confrontation. Their slogan is: The Worse It Is, the Better! That is, the better for those who, irresponsibly jeopardizing the true interests of the Polish people and the socialist social system, turning a "creeping counterrevolution" into an open counterrevolution, are striving to seize power and overthrow the socialist system.

For a long time, the reason for the dramatic developments was not to be sought in the mitakes and errors of the previous leadership. The resolution of the Fourth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee stated: "Usurping the role of the paramount force and imposing its will on society, the Sejm and the government, the Solidarity leadership has unilaterally contravened the social agreements. Thus, the Solidarity leadership has embarked on a path at variance with the interests of the nation, the state and, primarily, the workers class."

The main reason for the country's present crushing economic, social and political problems is first of all the undermining activity of the extremist elements setting the tone of Solidarity. Yet, at its establishment, this organization proclaimed the protection of the workers' interests, its own trade union role. It was vigorously stressed -- among others, by Lech Walesa, for instance, in an interview for Hungarian Television -- that they do not intend to pursue political activity, but would like only to fulfill their responsible tasks within the frameworks of the trade unions known and developed throughout the world.

It can be ascertained that the subsequent activity of Solidarity and the resolution adopted at its congress have thoroughly refuted that goal. It has proven that various power alignments interlace the organization and that the influence of extremist anticommunist elements openly proclaiming anticommunist objectives has become predominant. On a number of issues, the Solidarity program contradicts the agreements concluded with the government, whose signing last September preceded the legal registration of the organization. Thus, for instance, Solidarity is now describing itself as "an organization of a dual character" that is "on the one hand, a trade union and, on the other, a broad social movement," and it favors "political pluralism."

Work Is the Key Issue

Work and protecting the working people's interests were hardly mentioned at the Solidarity congress, although work is more important than anything else in a country afflicted by a grave crisis! It is obvious, to be sure, that the Polish people themselves will have to find the path leading out of the crisis. And that is only possible through industrious, consistent and uninterrupted work. Those who are egging the millions of Polish working people on to a different course and, instead of defending a path of economic and political confrontation, urge a confrontation, are pursuing an unequivocally bad path.

A peculiar picture, a veritable vicious circle unfolds if we analyze in the Polish events a slightly detailed manner. The country's people are facing extraordinary supply problems and, to more than a small extent, of successive strikes, since Solidarity has called for over 120 strikes, which have caused many billions in losses for the people's economy and have led to grave deficiencies even in the production of such vital products as coal and numerous other basic utility goods.

The farmers belonging to Rural Solidarity say that foodstuff production cannot be put in order before they receive the most essential industrial products required for production: agricultural machine parts, plows, synthetic fertilizer and so forth. The question is where they should receive them from. Obviously, from the enterprises. However, people at the enterprises grumble about the public supply problems and the most diverse Solidarity organizations even instigate dissatisfaction, fan the flames, saying that the government should organize the foodstuffs supply better.

The question is from what? It is generally known, it is elementary, that only that which is produced can be distributed! If strikes are repeatedly called for and production incessantly falters, where should the government obtain the supplies it is to distribute? All the same, the Solidarity leaders -- as though they were some sort of outsiders and had nothing to do with the situation, which has been caused largely by them -- keep presenting the bill to the government and making ever more demands.

How Long Is a "Warrant of Confidence" Valid?

The question rightly arises: How far can the Polish working people, who joined Solidarity when it was established and had confidence in the new organization, be satisfied with Solidarity activity and entrust to it the representation of the workers' cause today? How have the Solidarity leaders handled the trust of which the organization owes its entire existence? How far do the creation of constant conflicts, repeated calls for strikes, political demands and statements and insistence on unproductive oppositionism accord with the interests and initial expectations of the working people? And, in any case, how long can one regard the unqualified "warrant of confidence" the working people granted Solidarity at its inception as valid?

A process of disillusionment is shown, among other things, by a recnt 1-hour, so-called "warning strike," in which -- as has been revealed at the PZPR Central Committee plenum -- despite extensive pressure and propaganda by the Solidarity leadership, of the 7 million working people working the morning shift, only 2 million members of the organization participated.

Probably the above was instrumental in the fact that Solidarity's national committee called on regional organizations to halt strike actions. However, it did not do so for the reason that they seriously harm the people's economy, but because they are beginning to realize that "wildcat strikes" -- according to a communique of Solidarity's Information Bureau -- "threaten to destroy the organization and do away with its mass base." Plainly, what is involved is the fact that they cannot control the demon let out of the bottle and fear that their entire basis of existence will become endangered.

A sense of reality gaining the upper hand would signal the way out. First Secretary and Premier Jaruzelski stressed at the Fifth PZPR Plenum that, on behalf of the party, for the sake of saving the nation, he calls on Solidarity's realistic forces: let them abandon strikes and boycotting measures aimed at improving the situation. He declared: "At last, Poland must become a normal and stable country. That will be our resolute endeavor, there is no scope for hesitation. The existence of Poland is involved,"

Active Unity Is Needed!

There is something else involved as well: the fact that, from the beginning, imperialist forces -- primarily in Washington -- have been increasingly trying to channel the course of Polish events toward destabilization. As an integral part of their endeavors to disrupt the socialist community and the European balance of power, they are pinning far-reaching hopes on the activity of Polish counterrevolutionaries.

It was under these circumstances that the supreme organ of Polish legislation, the Sejm, was convened, and its deliberations were permeated by a profound sense of responsibility for the country's fate. Knowing this, the Sejm adopted an appeal calling for an end to all kinds of unreast and activity infringing upon social and public order. The Sejm appealed to the country's population to halt all manner of strike activity. A highly significant political step would be the establishment of a front of national concord in which representatives of the parties, trade unions and other social organizations would participate. It is expected to be supported by the Catholic Church as well.

Our people, who have been following the development of Polish events with understandable concern from the beginning, continue to hope that, in a trial of strength more difficult than any before, the true patriots, communists and forces ready to struggle for their country's security, independence and socialist future will actively unite to overcome the crisis. The latest position adopted by our party's Central Committee expressed the belief of our working people as a whole when it declared: "Only deeds and a consistent attitude can block the path of counterrevolution and lead to a socialist consolidation of Polish society."

The forces ready to act resolutely and make efforts to overcome the crisis can continue to count on the Hungarian people's internationalist solidarity.

COMMUNIQUE ON DOMINICAN CP DELEGATION'S VISIT

LD070745 Budapest MTI in English 1759 GMT 6 Nov 81

["Dominican Communist Party--Communique"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 6 Nov (MTI)--A delegation of the Communist Party of Dominican Republic led by Jose Cuello, member of the Political Committee, paid a visit to Hungary between October 30 and November 2 at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

The delegation, which was received by HSWP CC Secretary Andras Gyenes, held talks at the CC Departments of Foreign Affairs and Economic Politics, and paid visits to the editorial office of the HSWP central daily, NEPSZABADSAG, to the Central Council of Trade Unions and to the central Hungarian county of Bacs-Kiskun.

During the cordial discussions, the representatives of the two parties exchanged information on the situation of their countries and parties and on important tasks ahead. They discussed timely world affairs, with special regard to the Caribbean situation. They confirmed (?their countries') Solidarity with the Republic of Cuba and with other Latin American peoples fighting against imperialist interventionist attempts and [words indistinct] dictatorships for regaining their freedom. They declared support for the Nicaraguan people defending their countr's independence and revolutionary achievements, as well as for the patriotic forces of Haiti standing against the Duvalier's dictatorial regime. The sides demanded the release of Antonio Maidana, first secretary of the Paraguayan Communist Party.

The representatives of the two parties reviewed issues of inter-party relations and expressed the readiness for intensifying their cooperation.

The Dominican Party delegation left Hungary today.

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA ARRIVES IN MEXICO

LD082138 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Relations between Hungary and Mexico are friendly and promising. This was said by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja on his arrival in Mexico City, the first stop of his tour of Latin America. He expressed the hope that his talks with his host, Jorge Castaneda, secretary of foreign relations, will serve to intensify bilateral cooperation.

Frigyes Puja will also visit Nicaragua, Ecuador and Colombia during his tour of Latin America.

CEREMONIES, SPEECHES MARK 64TH GOSR ANNIVERSARY

Soviet Ambassador's Speech

LD062114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1624 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Speech by Soviet Ambassador to Poland Boris Aristov at ceremony in the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture and Arts in Warsaw to mark the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- live, in Russian]

[Excerpts] With a feeling of gratitude, we honor the names of the many thousands of internationalist fighters -- Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Hungarians, Bulgarians, Germans, Romanians and the representatives of the many other nationalities who actively fought for the formation of Soviet power and the ideals of communism and national and social liberation. The loyalty to revolutionary traditions and to the ideals of friendship between the Soviet and Polish peoples was confirmed with fresh force and cemented on the battlefields against Hitlerite fascism. In these years of stern trials a single aim brought us together: We were disposed toward a joint struggle, united in a common victory. Soviet-Polish brotherhood-in-arms and inexhaustible courage in the struggle against the enslavers crowned our just retribution of all the heinous deeds of fascism on the lands of the Soviet Union and Poland.

The great labor fraternity, which became a great accelerator in restoring economic potential and which was reborn from the ruins and ashes of Poland, will never fade in the people's memory. The selfless efforts of the working class, of Polish and Soviet communists and the working people of our countries have entered the chronicle of the history of People's Poland in gold letters.

I have great satisfaction in heartily greeting on this festive day the devoted courage and selfless labor of the glorious Leninist guard, the participants of the revolution and the civil war, the shock workers of the labor front, the heroes of World War II and of our days, all of those who are continuing the cause of October, and are consistently laboring in the name of socialism and communism. Their courage and patriotism, revolutionary firmness and devoted military and labor self-sacrifice make it incumbent upon us to be vigilant and uncompromising toward all those who are striving to disrupt the creative labor and tranquility and to weaken our great alliance. [applause]

Comrades, Soviet people, brought up in the spirit of socialist internationalism, have always nurtured, and do so now, profound feelings of fraternal friendship toward socialist Poland and the Polish people. As genuine friends, they rejoiced in the socioeconomic achievements of People's Poland. It is with satisfaction that we noted that, leaning on the great creative force of the socialist ideas, and the disinterested, fraternal help of the Soviet Union, the Polish people, under the leadership of its vanguard, the PZPR, brought the country into the group of economically developed countries of the world.

Thanks to socialism, Poland came to occupy a fitting place in the world arena; it became an important link within the Warsaw Pact organization and the CEMA. Socialist achievements in the Polish land are obvious and impressive; its gains are irreversible. The path toward this has not always been full of successes alone. Quite a few difficulties and unsolved tasks were, and are, to be found on this path.

Nor is it impossible not to see that subversive centers of imperialism are actively striving to halt, or at any rate, delay the advancing development of socialism.

It is with understanding and concern that the Soviet people regard the serious difficulties which have arisen in the Polish People's Republic. Attempts by enemies of socialist Poland to make use of them, so as to discredit socialism and the PZPR, cannot but give rise to alarm. Secret and open actions are being undertaken to aggravate the crisis phenomena in the country, to provoke the counterrevolutionary forces into an open struggle against the PZPR and socialism.

It is also obvious today that antisocialist forces, encouraged by imperialist circles, by dealing a blow to Poland, are striving to weaken the community of socialist countries and to discredit the ideals of socialism.

In these conditions, the Polish communists and the Polish working class has an historic responsibility not just for the fate of their own country, but also for the interests of the socialist community. Every step, every action being undertaken in fraternal Poland in the interests of defending and strengthening the gains of socialism is being viewed in the Soviet Union with understanding.

The greetings from Comrade Brezhnev, sent in connection with the election of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski to the post of the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, express confidence that the PZPR will manage to consolidate all forces which proceed from socialist positions and that it will defend the socialist gains from the encroachments of the counterrevolution. It emphasizes the sincere interest of the Soviet people in the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation, for the good of our countries, and for the benefit of (?forces) of socialism in Europe and the whole world.

We are sincerely grateful to all genuine patriots and internationalists, both members of the PZPR and representatives of the allied parties and people with no party affiliation, to activists of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, to all who give a resolute rebuff to encroachments on the friendship between our peoples. We highly assess their courage and principled stands in the struggle with the common enemy.

Allow me to express sincere gratitude for its work to the numerous aktivs of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society; to all friends of our country; and to wish you successes in your noble activity. [applause]

Forces hostile to People's Poland spare no efforts to undermine Soviet-Polish relations and the ideals of socialism, sowing lies and slander, propagating anti-Sovietism, and deliberately falsifying the truth about Soviet-Polish economic relations.

However, our enemies ought to know that their efforts are doomed to failure. The truth is always stronger than any conjectures and distortions. I would like to recall that in this period, which is difficult for Poland, the Soviet Union is constantly increasing supplies to your country of foodstuffs, raw materials, oil, gas and other goods. This is taking place in conditions in which goods turnover between our countries is this year, on Poland's part, balanced in only 2/3 [sbalansirovan s polskoy strony tolo na dwe treti].

As you know, the Soviet Government decided this year to postpone current credit repayments to the following 5-year period: 1985-90. At the end of last year and at the beginning of this year the Soviet Union extended to Poland credits in freely convertible currency amounting to some $2 billion.

In all, in the space of little more than 1 year, the Polish People's Republic has had more than R4 billion worth of aid extended to it. By the end of this year 30,000 tons of meat and the same amount of fish will have been delivered. Moreover, it should be said openly that this aid is being extended in conditions in our country in which there is not a surplus of such goods. These decisions of the Soviet state again demonstrate the effectiveness of our fraternal alliance, the glorious principles of which are: mutual aid and giving each other a helping hand.

While giving historical achievements their due, Soviet people know, and know well, that there are still a fair number of shortcomings and unresolved problems. The party sets the tasks -- as a requirement for all enterprises -- of organizing the further increase of efficiency in production, struggling for the production of output of excellent quality, and increasing labor productivity with all the means available.

Special significance is attached to cultivating in every worker a strong sense of responsibility for the job in hand, discipline, good organization and a businesslike approach. Unremitting attention is being accorded to the further development of socialist democracy and the involvement of the broad masses of working people in public and political life, in the running of the state. The wide-ranging rights granted to working people in all fields of sociopolitical life are organically combined with the requirement that state duties and laws should be strictly observed. The land of the soviets owes its successes in great measure to the directing and guiding activity of the CPSU, the leading force of our society.

The 26th congress of our party once again reaffirmed the growing role of the party in socialist society. In this connection, great importance is attached to the constant improvement of the norms and requirements of internal party life, issues to do with improving the qualitative makeup and the deployment of cadres, and raising their qualifications and political education. At the focus of attention is the activity of primary party organizations which constitute the basis of the party and which firmly link it with the masses.

Serious significance is attached to molding the ideological convictions of Soviet people, the active builders of a communist society. Our party regards ideological work and the cultivation of a communist spirit in the masses as a matter of the same importance as the creation of a material-technical base, and the improvement of social relations.

Comrades, in performing the tasks of socialist and communist construction, our peoples have a profound interest in the preservation of peace and the strengthening of international security. It is to the decisive credit of the Soviet Union and the fraternal countries of socialism that for 4 decades now the people of Europe have lived in peace and goodneighborliness. The affirmation of the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence as the norm in international relations is an attainment of historic significance.

However, in the organization of peace-loving foreign policy (?actions) and the construction of a new society, the people of socialist countries are meeting with resistance. Forces of imperialism and reaction are attempting to pitch the world into a thermonuclear war and to wreck the process of detente. An extreme danger for the people of Europe and the whole world is presented by the attempts of the U.S. administration to turn Western Europe into an arsenal of new types of weapons of mass destruction and the means for their delivery. The ruling circles of the United States have worked out the doctrine of a limited nuclear war designed essentially to dupe the people and to weaken their struggle for peace and progress. An open challenge to mankind was represented by the resumption by the U.S. military-industrial complex of the production of neutron weapons.

People's growing anxiety is being elicited by the teaming up of the forces of imperialism and Beijing hegemonism. Egging each other on to dangerous adventures, these forces are attempting to cover up their aggressive intrigues and actions with their (?thoroughly) false assertions about a so-called Soviet military threat. The Soviet Union has with its policies and with specific actions long since proved that it threatens no one and does not intend to threaten anyone. At the same time, the enemies of socialism should understand that the peace-loving nature of Soviet foreign policy is an expression not of the weakness of our state, but of its strength.

In noting the seriousness of the exacerbation of the international situation and the recklessness and irresponsibility of the activities of imperialism, our party stresses that the forces of the enemies of detente are not all-powerful and their influence is not limitless. The might of the joint forces of the socialist community, the prestige of the Leninist policy of peace and cooperation among peoples and the energetic activity of the broad front of the movement of the masses for the preservation of peace permits us to talk of the future with confidence and to make consistent headway along the path of progressive transformations. Acting in concert and coordinating our actions, as Comrade Brezhnev stressed at the conference of secretaries of party central committees of the fraternal countries of socialism this month, the process of detente can and must be given a new lease of life, fresh force and dynamism.

Acting resolutely against the arms race and diktat in international politics, the Soviet Union is striving to continue strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and working to secure a universal ban on the production of nuclear weapons, to secure total and ubiquitous disarmament. The CPSU displays tireless concern for the further strengthening of the world communist and workers' movement and the cohesion of all progressive forces in the struggle for the preservation of peace. Our country actively supports the peoples' struggle for independence and equitability, and opposes all types of aggression, whatever form they assume and wherever they arise. We fittingly assess Poland's active role in international affairs and our joint actions in all sectors of the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism. [applause]

Permit me, once again, esteemed comrades, to wish you success in your work for the good of socialist Poland, in the realization of the tasks set by the ninth congress and plenums of the PZPR Central Committee. We sincerely wish you the successful attainment of the set goals and plans for the strengthening of the positions of socialism on Polish soil, and happiness and prosperity for every Polish family.

Long live the immortal ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution! [applause]

Long live the unbreakable friendship of the Soviet and Polish people!

Long live peace and socialism! [applause]

Czyrek Speech

LD062120 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1905 GMT 6 Nov 81

[6 November speech by Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek at ceremony at the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture and Arts in Warsaw to mark the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, dear guests and friends, esteemed hall. The 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is being marked today. In accordance with our annual tradition we are meeting today to honor the memory of this historic breakthrough and to reflect on the historical importance and greatness of the cause which it initiated.

Writers and scientists, artists and publicists have written works about Great October. Political friends and foes have spoken about it. But above all it has become the inspiration and hope of all those who are oppressed and exploited because of their class or nationality. It has become the materialization of human yearnings for social justice and peace, for a new shape of interhuman and international relations. Just think how many foes and skeptics predicted from the very first days of the republic of the soviets its swift and inevitable end and predicted that it would be incapable of solving complex development problems and coping with the challenge of the modern day. Meanwhile, the cause of this epoch-making revolution, steered by the party of the Bolsheviks and by its great leader and thinker Vladimir Lenin, grew and strengthened and became a worldwide process.

Out of a backward Russia exhausted as a result of an imperialist and civil war -- thanks to the triumph of this revolution -- grew a mighty socialist state of working people in towns and villages -- the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a country with a tremendous industrial, scientific and technical potential. It was the revolution and its ideals that released among the working masses of the Soviet republics downright inexhaustible forces and capacities for overcoming and resolving the most complex problems and difficulties and for attaining the priceless experiences on the path, which was previously unknown to mankind, of sociopolitical and economic development, on the road of socialist and communist construction.

The land of the soviets displayed exceptional and extraordinary strength and abilities in overcoming the greatest threats through mortal struggle with the homicidal German fascism which was striving to rule the world. It also suffered the most victims in this struggle and the courage and sacrifice expressed in this struggle earned it the admiration, gratitude and respect of the people of the world. While healing its serious war wounds the Soviet Union was forced to stand up to a new cold war challenge and nuclear blackmail. The land of the soviets was also able to stand up to these challenges, sparing no effort or sacrifice. It responded to the imperialist threat with the creation of such a universal and defensive power as the Soviet state which ensured the necessary balance of forces and created realistic prospects for saving mankind from the threat of a global conflict, from a nuclear catastrophe. This is how the land of the soviets, starting with Lenin's decree on peace, has been confirming through its entire domestic and international policy that socialism and peace are inseparable.

Esteemed guests: The 10 days that shook the world were of decisive importance for our nation. For the Polish leftwing camp the events that took place 64 years ago in Petersburg and Moscow and on the vast territorial expanses of Russia of that time have, after all, become part of our joint history. Polish revolutionaries, those from the proletariat and social democracy of the kingdom of Poland and Lithuania, those from the Polish Socialist Party leftwing, saw the Russian fighters for the cause of liberating the people as comrades in struggle. Many poles were active in the ranks of the party of the Bolsheviks. Many of them played a direct part in the revolution and in the struggle to consolidate the young Soviet power.

The victory of the Russian revolution became a breakthrough in the more than 100-year-old struggle of the Polish nation for national liberation, for the right to its own statehood and independence. In recognizing the right of Poles to self-determination and in invalidating partition treaties and agreements concluded by czarist Russia with Prussia and Austria, the Soviet power created for the cause of Polish independence a qualitatively new situation on the international arena. The road to Polish independence was wide open.

Unfortunately, the bourgeois Polish state was incapable of drawing the appropriate conclusions from the historic change which the emergence of the Soviet Union meant for Europe and the whole world. Guided by narrow-minded class egoism of class interests, the rules of the second republic made anti-Sovietism one of the foundations of the policies of the interwar Polish state. The system of Western alliances turned out to be ineffective when the nation had to stand up to the Hitlerite aggression. It did not save us eigher from blood or from the bitterness of defeat. It did not prevent the painful experiences and horrific losses which the Polish nation had to bear during the period of Hitlerite occupation.

The liberating effort of the Soviet Army and of the Polish soldiers fighting with it in militant comradeship-in-arms brought freedom and independence to our suffering and fighting nation. An historical process of national and social liberation took place. Our nation will never forget the sacrifices which the Soviet Union bore in liberating Pland: The 600,000 graves of Soviet liberation soldiers resting on Polish soil merit our heartfelt memory and supreme respect. They are particular evidence of the final and lasting turning point which took place in the history of the very complex relations between our nations. Whoever dares today to violate the serenity of the graves of Soviet soldiers and indulge in acts of vandalism to monuments erected to the lasting memory of liberation -- deserves to be condemned by all honest Poles. [applause]

Alliance, friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, the treaty-based foundations of which were built by the situation [uklad] of 1945, are what has ensured that the USSR has become the champion and firm advocate for Poland regaining its historical borders on the Odra and Nysa. The alliance, friendship and good-neighborly cooperation with the Soviet Union constitute the fundamental elements of the Polish raison d'etat, which is recognized by all patriotic forces of our nation. [applause]

It expresses the interests of our national security and independence, the independent existence of the state. It assists our role in shaping international relations. It includes mutually advantageous economic, scientific and cultural cooperation.

The specific significance and values of the allied and friendly relations with the Soviet Union are in sharp relief at the present very difficult time for our homeland, a time of severe political and economic crisis, which exposes our people and our country to serious destabilization and counterrevolutionary threats.

In the Soviet Union we have not just a partner who gives us important assistance in the economic field, who despite a poor harvest shares with us its own insufficient supplies. At the same time we find in it and in the entire community of socialist countries a shield for our efforts to find political solutions to our crisis, solutions using our own forces.

Certain imperialist quarters, however, continue to link the events in Poland with the hope of exploiting them for cold war objectives, for the justification of a new, dangerous escalation of arms, particularly nuclear arms and missiles in Europe, for the spreading of a psychosis of an alleged Soviet threat, for attempts to incite anti-Soviet sentiments.

According to the calculations of these centers, Poland is one of the potential flash-points with a broad influence on the international situation and it is becoming highly complicated and full of tensions. The dangerous direction of development of the international situation is being imposed by imperialist and militarist circles, which are aiming at a change in the balance of power and at achieving superiority over the alliance of the socialist states. The Soviet Union and the socialist community counteract those dangerous, peace threatening tendencies by a consistent policy of consolidating peace and international security. Of fundamental significance in the struggle to consolidate international security are the Soviet Union's important peace initiatives, particularly the program of peace formulated at the 26th CPSU Congress for the eighties and the personal involvement in its implementation by the great spokesman for peace and international cooperation, the leader of the Soviet party and state, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. [applause]

In the face of difficulties in the configuration of relations between East and West, the socialist states proceed consistently from the position that there is only one sensible alternative and perspective for the development of relations -- one which accords with the feeling of responsibility for the fate of the world. It involves dialogue, detente, overcoming barriers of lack of trust. We are open to such a dialogue with everyone who wishes to oppose the destructive arms race and the dangerous development of the international situation. The fact that the policy of peace has many supporters, that it is backed by enormously powerful social and political forces in all the continents of the globe makes it possible to be optimistic.

Esteemed citizens and comrades, ever since those days that shook the world, the universal significance of the October Revolution and its gains has been constantly growing and consolidating. The socialist revolution has become the most important turning point in the modern history of the world; it has become the main point of reference for the class configuration of forces in the world. Just as the czarist system in Russia was torn asunder by the idea of the revolution, so the world colonial system disintegrated under the influence of processes which the October Revolution had begun. Socialism has become a world process. Its slogans and ideals are alive in all continents. More and more states are embarking on the path of progressive revolutionary transformations.

The political prestige of communist parties and the world workers' movement is growing. Everywhere it is the forces of social progress that march in the foremost ranks in the struggle for justice and peace. They see the Soviet Union and the socialist community as their natural ally and faithful friend. The international prestige and role of the Soviet Union and of its consistently peaceful policy are increasing.

Esteemed gathering: The place of Poland in Europe and the world is indissolubly linked with the forces of socialism and peace. The fundamental importance of the consolidation of the allied relations with the Soviet Union and of our country's activity in the community of socialist countries have found their emphatic expression in the content and program of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and in targets set by the fourth and fifth plenums.

This was underlined very strongly by the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Army General Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, who said: In our difficult situation we sense particularly the great importance of Poland remaining in the alliance of the socialist states in friendship with the Soviet Union. We will protect and strengthen this achievement, historically shaped thanks to the party, which is priceless for the nation. [applause]

Our Soviet friends, our socialist allies, can be sure that Poland is and will remain socialist; is and will remain an ally of the Soviet Union, a permanent link in the community of socialist states. [applause]

We will defend the socialist achievements of the Polish nation as we defend Poland's independence; this is dictated by the most profound patriotic sentiments of responsibility for the fate of the homeland; it is dictated by the internationalist traditions and ideals of the party and of the Polish social leftwing. [applause]

On the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the nations of the Soviet Union are doing self-sacrificing work to implement the program of the 26th CPSU Congress. The Soviet Union is welcoming it with increased, constructive efforts in the international arena. On this ceremonial day, on the anniversary of the Great October, our party and all the forces of our National Unity Front, working people of socialist Poland and all patriotic forces of our country send the Soviet neighbors and friends the warmest wishes for further achievements in implementing the plans for the development of the Soviet homeland, in the construction of a communist society, in the common struggle for peace and progress in the world. [applause]

Wreaths Laid

LD062154 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Excerpts] On the eve of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Polish society paid homage to the memory of the revolutionaries, activists of the Polish and international worker movement, participants in the struggles for national social liberation and soldiers of the Soviet Army who were killed in the fighting against fascism for the freedom of our homeland. Numerous events, ceremonies, meetings and concerts were held. Flowers were laid in Warsaw at many places of national remembrance linked with the history of revolutionary and national liberation struggles.

At the cemetery-mausoleum of Soviet soldiers, a wreath was laid by a delegation of the All-Poland Committee of the National Unity Front [FJN] Politburo member and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Presidium and Secretary of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party [ZSL] Waldemar (?Jurgiel), and member of the Presidium and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party [SD] Marek Wieczorek were present.

Flowers were also laid by delegations from the Ministry of National Defense, the Main Board of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, the Warsaw committee of the FJN, the Main Board and Warsaw board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, the Warsaw board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, Warsaw factories and young people.

At the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, a wreath was laid by a delegation of the All-Poland Committee of the FJN. Attending the ceremony were Politburo member and Secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR Stefan Olszowski, Presidium member and Secretary of the Supreme Committee [NK] of the ZSL Jerzy Grzybczak and Presidium member and Secretary of the SD Central Committee Alfred Beszterda.

Similar ceremonies took place at the monument to Feliks Dzierzynski, where a wreath was laid by a delegation of the FUN. Politburo member and Secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR Hieronym Kubiak, member of the Presidium and Secretary of the NK ZSL Izydor Adamski and member of the Presidium of the SD Central Committee Ludwik Ochocki were present. A wreath was laid at the Execution Gate of the Warsaw Citadel by a delegation of the FUN. Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Marian Orzechowski, member of the Presidium and Secretary of the NK ZSL Ryszard Nowak, and Deputy Chairman of the SD Central Committee Jozef Musiol were present.

A delegation from the Soviet Embassy laid wreaths at the cemetery-mausoleum of soldiers of the Soviet Army, at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, at the monument to Feliks Dzierzynski and at the Execution Gate of the Warsaw Citadel. Ambassador Boris Aristov and delegations from diplomatic representations of the other socialist states attended.

The delegation of the Central Board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society which is currently visiting Poland participated in the ceremonies at the mausoleum-cemetery of soldiers of the Soviet Army. A guard of honor from the Polish Army and an Army band participated in the wreath-laying ceremony. Flowers were also laid today at the monuments of gratitude and brotherhood-in-arms.

Reception at Soviet Embassy

LD062228 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Ambassador Boris Aristov gave a reception at the Soviet Embassy in Warsaw this evening. The reception was attended by the top-ranking party and state leadership with Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, premier and defense minister. Representatives of various walks of life and vocational circles also attended the reception.

Opalko at USSR Consulate

LD070404 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] A meeting was held at the Soviet Consulate in Krakow on the occasion of the 64th GOSR Anniversary. It was attended by representatives of the administration and the political-economic aktiv from 12 voivodships in southeastern Poland. Stanislaw Opalko, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Tarnow Voivodship Party Committee, also attended the meeting.

State Leaders Cable USSR

LD070832 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] A telgram conveying warm brotherly greetings and congratulations to General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev and Premier Nikolay Tikhonov was sent by First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Wojciech Jaruzelski and Chairman of the State Council Henryk Jablonski.

We welcome with satisfaction, the telegram says, the new Soviet peace initiatives aimed at detente, disarmament and the consolidation of peace. Poland will continue to cooperate actively in their implementation.

The telegram also stresses that Poland will consistently strengthen and develop the fraternal friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union in line with the decisions of the Ninth PZPR Congress, despite endeavors on the part of all reactionary forces.

More on Cable

LD072058 Warsaw PAP in English 2013 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Nov (PAP) -- To mark the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Polish leaders Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski have sent a congratulatory telegram containing warm fraternal greetings to Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov.

The message said: This great holiday of the Soviet people is also a holiday of the fraternal socialist community and the entire progressive mankind. The Soviet Union is the vanguard of all working and progressive people worldwide, a spokesman of the unity of revolutionary forces, constant strengthening of the community of socialist states, the principal guarantor of peace and security of nations.

We welcome with appreciation, the message went on, the new Soviet peace initiatives aimed at detente, disarmament, and strengthening of peace.

The telegram underlines that Poland will consistently strengthen and develop fraternal friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union in accord with resolutions of the 9th PUWP Congress, and counter all attempts of reactionary forces.

Papers View GOSR

LD071027 Warsaw PAP in English 0843 GMT 7 Nov 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Nov (PAP) -- In an article marking the 64th anniversary of the October Revolution TRYBUNA LUDU said:

"The policy of peaceful coexistence, the chief guarantor of which is the might of the USSR, lies in the deepest interest of our country.

"With the October Revolution, with the Soviet Union the facts are linked of Poland regaining its independence in 1918 after 125 years of [words indistinct], and later of Poland becoming liberated from the Nazi yoke and existing in secure, legally protected borders. Cooperation and friendship with the USSR, the unshakable Polish-Soviet alliance are a guarantee of the development of socialist Poland."

Commenting on the same subject ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote that for Poles the October Revolution is significant in at least two different ways: As the original source of the socio-political system that they have accepted as their own, native, and which the overwhelming majority of Polish society does not intend to relinquish, and as the determinant of Poland's position in the world, or more precisely, her position as an ally of the Soviet Union.

Thanks to the October Revolution the Soviet Union has grown to be a big power. This has determined in an essential way the destiny of Poland. The alliance with the Soviet Union has become the cornerstone of the Polish reason of state. In the contemporary era there can be no real policy for Poland outside this alliance.

The credibility of Polish-Soviet alliance cannot be measured through official declarations or mechanical comparisons of system solutions. Its true guarantee is the collective wisdom of the nation which situated between the two bigger neighbours has understood on which side the Polish reason of state lies, the daily said.

TRIPARTITE MEETING, KK RESOLUTION 'CLASH'

KK Statement

LD061158 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] We have just received an important report. The Gdansk paper GLOS WYBRZEZA published the following statement by the Presidium of the National Commission [KK] of NSZZ Solidarity:

In view of the diversified interpretation of resolutions adopted at the recent session of the KK of NSZZ Solidarity, and simultaneous statements concerning talks held between Premier of the Polish People's Republic, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Primate of Poland Archbishop Jozef Glemp, and Chairman of NSZZ Solidarity Lech Walesa, on 4 November, the KK Presidium states: The KK Presidium confirms that in any negotiations with state authorities the KK is, and will be, ready for concessions and is seeking a compromise justified by the supreme good of the entire Polish community.

Our union always stressed that it does not claim the right to exclusive representation of the entire Polish community. It means that in all decisions concerning our entire community the union recognizes the need to take into consideration the views of all social forces which are ready to act for the benefit of the supreme good of all citizens of the Polish People's Republic.

Any other interpretation of recently adopted resolutions by the KK which is contrary to the above-mentioned two basic definitions would not be in accordance with the soical accords from Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie, and would violate the statute of our union which is in agreement with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic.

[Signed] For the KK Presidium, Lech Walsea.

'Main Points' of Resolution

LD072054 Warsaw PAP in English 2006 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Nov (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU said today that the two conceptions, namely the outcome of talks last Wednesday which the Solidarity leader Lech Walsea had with the prime minister and the primate, and decisions of the National Commission, distinctly leaning toward confrontation, sharply disagree and even cancel out each other.

Today TRYBUNA LUDU published an excerpt from the 7-point resolution which, as the paper says, was approved by the Solidarnosc National Commission, precisely at the time the tripartite talks were held in Warsaw. Contrary to what the Solidarnosc press spokesman said after the Warsaw meeting, the wording of the resolution leaves the negotiations no room for maneuver.

Following are the main points of the resolution:

1. Establishment of the social council (?for national) economy to exercise control above all over employment policy, the rationing and distribution system and over legislative initiatives.

2. Definition of directions of the economic reform. Envisaged is liquidation of 'bureaucratic monopolies, amalgamations and economic ministries,' separation of economic administration from political authority. Emphasis is placed on the social enterprise as the basic enconmic unit managed by the crew.

3. Conclusion of agreements with the Private Farmers Solidarnosc on feeding the nation.

4. Access to the mass media for social organisations and institutions, including Solidarnosc. This point envisages social control over apportioning of newsprint and printing facilities, air time on radio and television, and amendment of the law of the Committee for Radio and Television.

5. Reform of the administration of justice and the prosecution apparatus.

6. Drafting in agreement with Solidarnosc of bills on People's Councils and territorial self-management, and the electoral procedure.

7. Preparation of legislation amending the status of independent socio-political activists.

In conclusion, the resolution says: "Unless within three months an agreement acceptable to the Solidarnosc National Committee is reached, the National Commission will ask the union membership to back up the above-mentioned postulates by statutory nationwide action, including a general strike. The National Commission declares itself in front of the entire society ready to negotiate agreement on the aforesaid [word indistinct] and call on the government to take up negotiations.

TRYBUNA LUDU Criticism

LD071828 Warsaw PAP in English 0837 GMT 7 Nov 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Nov (PAP) -- "The content of the recent resolutions of the Solidarnosc union National Commission evokes consternation of realistically thinking, overwhelming majority of Poles who stand on the ground of socialism", TRYBUNA LUDU says in a commentary written by Jerzy Bielecki.

The daily asks how it happens that at the same time when the Solidarnosc chairman is conducting talks with the premier on the prospects of agreements, talks which are attended by the primate of Poland, the union's National Commission addresses to the authorities formulations which sound like an ultimatum.

TRYBUNA LUDU simultaneously points out that the NC [National Commission] Presidium's statement signed by Lech Walesa, which was widely publicized on Friday both in Poland and abroad, brings an optimistic note to the recent developments.

"The Presidium of the National Commission is right when it says in its latest statement that interpretation of all resolutions and decisions must be compatible with the agreements of Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie, compatible with the union's statutes. This exactly is the platform of the front of national concord," the daily concludes.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY Commentary

LD071014 Warsaw PAP in English 0840 GMT 7 Nov 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Nov (PAP) -- In a commentary headlined "An Open Perspective" ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote today that "while Lech Walesa held talks in Warsaw, the Solidarity National Commission adopted resolutions which were completely contradictory to the spirit of the talks. Demands bordering on ultimatum were put forth."

"Following the Sejm resolution appealing for a halt to strikes, with a total disregard for the voice of the parliament, a threat of a general strike was made if agreement on the conditions suggested by the National Commission was not reached within three months."

"However, shortly afterwards the news came that made it possible to regain some hope and optimism. This is a communique of the National Commission Presidium, signed by Lech Walesa. This statement speaks of the will for a compromise.

"This is, however, only the first sign. Many more efforts, much moderation, determination and persistence on the part of both sides are still needed to turn the words into acts which would change the situation in the country for the better.

"But a new perspective has been opened," the daily concluded.

GLEMP IN ROME ADDRESSES 'MORAL ATTITUDES'

LD061144 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1915 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Archbishop Jozef Glemp, Primate of Poland, who arrived in Rome this afternoon met Polish priests who gathered in the Church of St Stanislaw, the bishop and martyr, for 1 hour of joint devotion, and addressed them on the subject of the struggle within man for the forces of spirit with the forces of flesh. Archibishop Glemp pointed out two men: the servant of God, archbishop of Warsaw, Szczesny Felinski, and Cardinal August Hlond, who were able by the power of spirit, to overcome external difficulties. Referring to Cardinal August Hlond who said that Poland would be the first country capable of combining the revolutionary element with stability, the past with the future, and technology with spirit, Archbishop Josef Glemp said, among other things:

[Begin recording] Today when we look at the situation in our country we have the impression that, on the one hand, what was forecast by Cardinal Hlond is coming true, that there exists a great opportunity for combining all elements which still continue along the path of the revolutuion with what belongs to the church, to God, and is based on principles. It seems to amount to an effort aimed at combining fire with water. Yet, all that it amounts to — and this is how it should be -- is harmony between spirit and flesh. Today we find ourselves facing an enormous discord between these two values. Perhaps there has never been, not even in recent times, such a gap between these two elements. It seems that after August which amounted to such an act of aspiration toward freedom and justice, marked by noble spirit, when one could watch faces of people, recorded in documentary films at the Gdansk shipyard and felt deep emotion at the sight of the authenticity of spirit which rebeled against the convention of evil, hypocrisy and narrow-mindedness, obtuse rule, tyranny and all the mechanism of subjugating people. [sentence as heard] This was something extraordinary, when declarations of Christian inspiration were being made in the course of a holy mass. But the struggle went further.

The people who formed the ranks fighting for justice and truth, those who aroused hopes, were joined by all those whom it is said showed courage which was devalued, which became cheap -- because there was not much risk involved. The cost was insignificant -- and so one could join the victorious banners which moved forward and swept across the country. Thus they could ensure their own interests at the same time. This is what was happening, in this extraordinary complex situation. After all, on the one hand all those who had to leave official public life framed within the conventions of hypocrisy and within the conventions of the demands of flesh -- and we know what this means -- these people who left had to return and wear masks and wait, or wear their masks to worm their way into every possible place where some evil deeds could still be done. Because, as I have said, evil knows how to organize itself. Evil is capable of assuming all sorts of forms and its characteristic feature lies in the fact that it does not want to be described as the enemy. The enemy exists within man himself and the struggle must be decided within each man, within his personality. This is where the whole issue hinges. It is not just a question of Solidarity or the party. What matters is moral attitudes because it is not structures that determine man, even though some would prefer it this way, but it is man who must determine structures. [end recording]

The primate added that these structures should be shaped in a Christian spirit; he emphasized that the church was making every effort to ensure that man is not torn from within and that he should be capable, in difficult situations, to put his trust, above all, in God.

The Polish primate also encouraged the priests present to pray for the country.

REACTION TO TRIPARTITE MEETING CONTINUES

PAP on Meeting's Significance

LD081548 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Tomasz Walat commentary]

[Text] [No dateline received] An historic turning point in the stormy Polish events, an historic summit in Warsaw, a top-level meeting to save Poland: Those are some of the titles given by the world press to Thursday's meeting between Jaruzelski, Glemp and Walesa. The Polish press noted the fact as good news, but in its more restrained headlines and commentaries the event is also being called a breakthrough.

Does this meeting signify a real turning point, or is it just the next moment of hope? The immediate future will decide. Many observers see enormous significance in the very fact that the first meeting of the leaders of the three most important forces -- political, moral and social -- active in Poland has taken place.

Our country's authorities have stretched out a hand to all those who want accord and dialogue. The building of a front of national accord has begun.

The concept of such a front has, since the first August agreements, been making its way with difficulty through a wave of recurring crises and tensions, which have been hampering, making it outright impossible to extricate the country from the crisis. The readiness on the authorities' side to meet and hold talks thus shows a consistent implementation of the line approved at the Ninth PZPR Congress and reemphasized after the fourth plenum, which elected Jaruzelski as the new party leader. Thursday's meeting in Warsaw should be viewed in the context of the recent Sejm session, at which he declared a readiness to broaden the social platform for governing the state and proposed the setting up of a council of national accord. The first secretary of the Central Committee thus showed that he intends to put the party's post-August policy on a new footing.

The restraint which -- alongside hope -- must accompany Thursday's meeting results from the fact that the recently confused fate of our nation cannot be settled in such a short time. Much depends on a strengthening in Solidarity of the line represented by Walesa, who undoubtedly wanted to bring about that meeting, to grasp maybe the last chance and so give a new dimension to the efforts toward emerging from the crisis.

The signals which came in from Gdansk, where Solidarity's National Commission was simultaneously meeting, are no cause for optimism.

There Walesa was the object of a sharp attack by the radicals and to the end there was no telling which way the scales would tip. Only a counteroffensive by Walesa's allies enabled him to leave for Warsaw.

During his absence the National Commission adopted a resolution, in which -- despite Walesa's insistent demands -- it did not appeal for an end to the strikes which are still continuing or pending in various regions of the country. The commission is also trying to exert specific pressure on the government, standing by the offer of negotiations only under the threat, as it is put, of the pistol of a general strike, which could be proclaimed after a 3-month period of truce.

Will Walesa succeed in imposing his will on the whole union and take part in the dialogue begun, creating at the same time the minimum conditions under which an agreement could be reached? Many questions arise regarding the reaction by Solidarity and particularly its extremist activists, in connection with Friday's declaration by the Solidarity National Commission Presidium, whose significance cannot be overestimated. Alongside many statements, often bypassed by Solidarity, was confirmation of the thesis, already contained in the communique on the Warsaw meeting, that constitutional principles are the basis for the formation of a front of national accord. For the first time in a long time the fact of the correspondence of Solidarity's statute with the content of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic was accepted. This is thus an important gesture from Walesa, one long demanded by the authorities. Will it not be questioned by a part of the union apparatus?

A few remarks on the role of the church. Its involvement in shaping the political situation in Poland is by no means happening without resistance. The church, in accordance with many declarations, would like to remain on the sidelines of these events. Nonetheless, the church's social mission compels it to act in the face of such numerous dangers rocking the foundations of the national existence. The church is assuming the role of mediator, and its contribution is to consist of achieving an accord in whose institutional forms it will doubtless not want to participate.

One way or another, the events of the past week have brought about a distinct relaxation of tension in Poland's internal situation. The declaration by both sides of a readiness to compromise opened up the road to negotiations, which will undoubtedly be resumed in the coming days. Despite doubts, the optimism resulting from the fact that, for the first time, the leading forces met together to concern themselves with building a front of national accord, allows one to perceive the first symptoms of rallying round and of a light in the gloom of the crisis which besets us. The very fact of the meeting has boosted society's hopes for a better future, although it is far from euphoria.

Krupinski Cited

LD070340 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 6 Nov 81

[all slantlines as received]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Nov (PAP) -- The dailies still continue to comment on the Jaruzelski-Glemp-Walesa meeting in Warsaw last Wednesday. KURIER POLSKI, the afternoon daily organ of the Democratic Party /SD/ quoted Marian Krupinski, deputy chairman of the Solidarnosc National Commission.

"The debate was difficult," Krupinski told KURIER POLSKI. "The situation which the union had to [words indistinct] through when accepting Walesa's departure /to the meeting/ was very dangerous. I think it is one of the last chances to find a platform for agreement and this chance should not have been wasted. That is another reason to be happy that communique read out during the television evening news was optimistic as these are very rare now," Krupinski said.

"I would be very glad if the union raised its discipline so as to withstand the nearest provocations. To make this clear -- I do not expect those provocations to be engineered by our partners in the talks but by their antagonists from among the Solidarnosc ranks", Krupinski concluded.

'Constructive Dialogue' Needed

LD071746 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Nov (PAP) -- "An Open Prospect" -- This is the title of a commentary published in ZYCIE WARSZAWY on the subject of the recent tripartite meeting between the head of the party and the government, the head of the church in Poland and the chairman of Solidarity. The commentary notes that Polish authorities have stretched out their hand to all those who seek agreement within the spirit of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, to all those who seek constructive dialogue and peace without which it is impossible to solve the urgent problems either at work or at conference tables. This important political step has been aimed mainly at the Solidarity trade union.

It turned out that while Lech Walesa was having talks in Warsaw, the National Commission of Solidarity adopted decisions which were contrary to the spirit of the meeting that was being held. Ultimatums were made, formulated in a way described by one Western commentator as repudiating the basic principle of the state law and order.

After the Polish People's Republic's Sejm had adopted the decision calling for strikes to end, the National Commission raised the threat of holding a general strike if an agreement is not reached within the next 3 months on conditions raised by the National Commission.

However, news was then received which made it possible to feel more hope and optimism. This news was the statement published by the Presidium of the National Commission and signed by Lech Walesa. It testifies to the endeavour to reach a compromise and rejects the concept that Solidarity would be the exclusive representative of the country's entire population.

We welcome this position as a manifestation of political wisdom, realism, farsightedness and ability to place the fundamental interests of the nation above sectional interests, above the interests of an organization or a group, notes ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

LE FIGARO: 'Last Chance'

PM061415 Paris LE FIGARO in French 5 Nov 81 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Turning Point in Poland? Signs of Agreement on National Understanding"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Has the Polish crisis finally reached a decisive turning point? Late yesterday afternoon the three "heads" of present-day Poland met: government chief General Jaruzelski, Polish Primate Monsignor Glemp and Solidarity leader Lech Walesa. At the end of the meeting they agreed on the possibility of forming a "front for national understanding." The communique issued on this occasion states in particular:

"During the meeting opinions were exchanged on ways of overcoming the crisis affecting the country and on the possibilities of creating a front for national understanding -- a lasting platform for dialogue and consultation among the political and social forces on the basis of the constitutional principles of the Polish People's Republic."

It should be noted that the mention of respect for the Constitution, in other words the party's leadership role and socialist Poland's alliances, is a major gesture by Mr Walesa -- a gesture which the authorities have been seeking for a long time and which comes at a time when the party is, for its part, agreeing to extend the bases of government.

Moreover, Mr Walesa had left the Solidarity National Commission meeting in Gdansk with the announcement that he was going to Warsaw for this unprecedented meeting. It is clear that in taking this initiative Mr Walesa, who had the greatest difficulty in getting people to heed his moderate opinions on Tuesday and yesterday during the National Commission's stormy debates, was attempting strong action. It was absolutely essential for him to succeed. His position would have become untenable if he had had to return to Gdansk without being able to put forward at least the broad outlines of an agreement with General Jaruzelski.

It is true that this meeting had been in the air for 2 weeks and had had to be postponed twice owing to the continuation of strikes in the country. Today there are signs that social tension is easing. Thanks to the efforts made by Mr Walesa and the bishops' representatives, the strike in the Tarnobrzeg sulphur mines, which are very important to the national economy, and in the Zyrardow factories ended yesterday morning. On the other hand, it is continuing in the Zeilona Gora region and in the Sosnowiec coal mine. As he left Gdansk, Mr Walesa asserted that he would put just one question to the general: "Do you intend to follow your people?" Indeed negotiations have been going on behind the scenes for some time already on the subject of the two government plans to set up a council for national understanding with Solidarity and the church and a consultative council attached to the Council of Ministers. Many Solidarity members are inclined to think that, taken together, these two plans are in line with Solidarity's proposal to create a social council for the national economy. An agreement on this point could also make a real expansion of the government possible. Therefore a real national understanding aimed at averting disaster and steering the country out of the crisis may be taking shape. It should be noted that this spectacular development is taking place while Mr Olszowski is in Moscow, where he has been attending an ideological conference for the past 2 days. Could it be that he secured the Soviets' support for General Jaruzelski's plans?

Some Obstacles Still

The fact remains that until the past few days there were still major obstances to this vital national understanding. They were mainly due to two phenomena:

1 -- The divisions within both Solidarity and the party: The free trade union and the party are holding each other in check. Each is in a position to prevent its partner (adversary?) from gaining the upper hand but not to win itself. As Mr Reiff, chairman of the Pax Catholics said, this is due to the fact that "those who are governing do not have the power and those who have the power are not in government."

But the situation is also further complicated by the fact that within the two respective forces the advocates of confrontation and the advocates of agreement have almost equal influence. This gives rise to a general stagnation, with neither the party nor Solidarity being capable of making a political choice between confrontation and agreement.

2 -- The difficulty encountered by all in accepting a democratized socialism: Despite the enormous changes which have undoubtedly been introduced over the past 15 months, the government has great difficulty in growing accustomed to the new situation; after 34 years of dictatorship (not by the proletariat but by the party) it is being forced to return to the socialism of consensus which existed in Poland until 1948. It is certainly not easy for the party to abandon its omnipotence and accept the public's participation in running things.

On the other hand, it is true that many Solidarity members do not find it easy to accept that the Polish socialist system, which, after each crisis, has sooner or later fallen back into past mistakes, is really capable of being reformed this time. The conflict now taking place has more or less become the essential political conflict. Indeed the aim is quite simply to change the government structures in such a way as to ensure participation in affairs by Solidarity and the population.

The Last Chance

Why is cautious optimism still possible despite what has just been said? There are several reasons for this:

-- Sociological, economic and political theorists are still aiming at the continuation of the socialist renewal process. They are independent of the subjective intentions of the main protagonists in the Polish crisis and fortunately are prevailing over them.

-- The party, the church and Solidarity are very definitely convinced that this is the last time when national union can be effective. Indeed the general opinion is that in a few weeks time a positively anarchical situation is likely to be created which none of the existing forces, or even all three together, will be able to control.

-- The awareness of the outside threat should the instability continue is prompting Polish patriots to unite. In this connection it is important to note the statement made to thw INTERPRESS agency by new Deputy Premier Kowalczyk: "The Poles," he said, "must realize that some 'external' actions are being taken regarding Poland. We must therefore coldly calculate where the Polish reason of state lies." This is the first time that a fairly senior official has referred so openly to the risk of an intervention.

Front of Agreement Needed

LD061532 Warsaw PAP in English 1406 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Nov (PAP) -- In an article headlined "Front of Agreement -- Most Crucial Need" TRYBUNA LUDU wrote, inter alia:

"The idea of creating a real front of national agreement is an outline of a political programme for the country, which is acceptable to the majority of the nation. The idea has been formulated by the party inspired by the awareness and perception of the present most urgent social need. Therefore the recent meeting of the PUWP CC First Secretary and Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski with Poland's Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp and Solidarity leader Lech Walesa promises to be the first step towards meeting the social expectations in this domain.

The building of contacts, the lowering of the threshold of mistrust, agreement on the most pressing needs of the society [word indistinct] the state and on ways of satisfying these needs are preliminary conditions for implementation of the front of national agreement. Although it seems little, it means very much.

The party whose road of renewal is marked with the drama of self-appraisal has demonstrated its will to fulfill its historic and political task in agreement with the society, in agreement with representatives of all significant social forces in Poland who are guided in their activities by the Polish Constitution. The next move now belongs to Solidarity. That move is being anxiously awaited by the society."

Jaruzelski's Dual Role

LD081830 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Nov (PAP) -- The events that took place [words indistinct] will perhaps begin the process of changing the ruinous course of events in Poland, writes the Polish weekly POLITYKA, evaluating the significance of recent decisions by the government and Solidarity.

In evaluating the idea of a front of national accord the journal notes that this is only the start of a process that will be very complex and exhausting. Nonetheless, in the opinion of the paper, this is a "final attempt" to establish a dialogue to change the course of events. The success of the dialogue, stresses POLITYKA, depends on the reaction of the trade union to new proposals made by the organs of authority.

Now there are signs, notes the journal, of quite clear prospects for growth in the efficacy [operativnost] of the government. In this context, the cadre decisions adopted by the Fourth and Fifth Plenums of the Central Committee, including the decision concerning the temporary concentration of authority in the hands of Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, may be of fundamental significance. This seems to be an unprecedented case in the history of modern developed socialist and capitalist countries, at least in peacetime. But such a unification of functions seems fully founded in the current extraordinary circumstances and must come to be an essential factor in the necessary efficacy [neobkhodimaya operativnost] of the state organs and in conferring a lesislative and executive nature to the decisions. [sentence as received]

POLITYKA EVALUATES GOVERNMENT-SOLIDARITY TALKS

LD070354 Warsaw PAP in English 2013 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Nov (PAP) -- Perhaps the events of the last days of October will initiate a process of reversing the fatal course of events in Poland, stated the Polish weekly POLITYKA, evaluating the significance of the latest government and Solidarnosc decisions.

Reviewing the idea of creating a front of social conciliation the weekly stressed that this is just the beginning of the process which will be a very difficult and painful one. Nevertheless, this is, according to POLITYKA, "the last attempt" at setting up a dialogue and reversing the course of events. The success of the dialogue, the weekly underlined, is now dependent on union's reaction to new proposals on the part of the authorities.

The prospects for the authorities to increase (?their) efficiency are now quite good, POLITYKA observed. In this context, of basic significance are the (?personnel) decisions adopted at the [words indistinct] and 5th CC [Central Committee] plenary sessions, this including the decision to temporarily concentrate the role [of party and state leader] in the hands of General Wojciech Jaruzelski. "This is probably an unprecedented event in the history of modern economically developed countries, socialist and capitalist, at least in time of peace, but also such concentration seems very much justified by the present, quite exceptional conditions. And it should become a significant factor of the indispensible efficiency of the authorities and ensure that the necessary decisions are implemented."

URBAN NOTES NEED TO WIN 'SILENT MAJORITY'

LD061214 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Nov (PAP) -- Government press spokesman Jerzy Urban, in an interview with the Krakow weekly ZYCIE LITERACKIE, Issue No 44, explains the present situation in Poland. Concerning in particular the balance of power in Poland, and other social forces -- which are gaining in importance and which must have a significantly more clearly expressed political personality -- have not yet been exhausted. The limits of compromise between the church and the state, between the party and allied parties have not yet been reached. Finally, I consider that there is a certain undefined, in the percentage and quantitative proportion, majority of the population which has been disillusioned with the party and with authority. Now it is becoming disillusioned with Solidarity. Depending on the course of events it comes out either on one side or the other.

The majority is wavering, and is basically conservative. These (?middle) and wavering political spaces must also, in my opinion, be given some sort of organizational form. It is this silent majority, the Polish people, who will decide. We must be given time to gain the sympathy of the population in order to change the unfavorable balance of power in Poland. In order to gain this time the appropriate political means must be applied to see that this time is really ahead of us, so that certain political concepts can be implemented, reforms can be completed, and reorientations can take place.

Secondly, a party and government policy is needed which would help to gain the sympathy of the population better than it has up to now, and including of the many millions of members of Solidarity. This is the key to the problem, said the government press spokesman in conclusion.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON ACTION AGAINST TU FIGURES

AU061429 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 4 Nov 81 p 3

[Tadeusz Filipek commentary: "The Law Must Be Valid for All."]

[Text] As can be deduced from the communique issued by the press spokesman of Solidarity's National Commission, the "repressive and harassing actions increasingly applied in some parts of the country against trade union figures, in particular against people engaged in information activity and the distribution of union materials," were among the motives for the most recent nationwide strike. At the same time, as a result of protests voiced by regional Solidarity figures against the wave of "repressions" allegedly applied by Citizens' Militia and security service organs, local strikes are taking place all over the country, disturbing the regular functioning of the authorities and production at enterprises, and efforts are continuing to embitter and stir up the public, which hampers the process of overcoming the crisis and foments chaos and disorganization.

There is no need to go to the dictionary to see what the term "repressions" means. Thus far it has connoted here strict reprisals or severe punishments applied by the authorities. But now attempts are being made to apply this term to all measures aimed at resisting the violation of the constitional principles of legality, breaches of public order, and acts going against Poland's international alliances, discrediting the Sejm, the Government of the Polish People's Republic and the PZPR.

What, in essence, were the activities of Kornel M. in Wroclaw, who used BULILETYN DOLNOSLASKI -- to publish antistate and anti-Soviet materials, who in particular spread false information, who even speculated on which day Soviet troops would invade Poland, and who called on the soldiers of the Northern Group of the Soviet Army not to join in the "pacification" of our country?

How can one qualify the "artistic" activity of Piotr G. from Poznan, sulptor belonging to the Wielkopolska Region Interfactory Founding Committee, author of the poster entitled "The Economic Cricus" which scoffed at the Polish Government?

According to some Solidarity figures, Stanislaw K. belongs to those "repressed" and "harrassed" by the authorities. At the Kosciuszko Mound in Krakow he delivered a passionate, although also antistate, speech comparing the present team in power with a new "Targowica" [allusion to the pro-Russian confederation of the Polish nobility in the 18th century] allegedly just waiting for the assistance of "foreign bayonets."

In Tarnobrzeg, a trial is in progress of three figures of Sandomierz region Solidarity. On 11 August 1981, they displayed posters in Stalowa Wola slandering the system of People's Poland. Solidarity authorities also take up their defense.

And will not Solidarity proclaim within a few days Marian Jurczyk another person "repressed" by the authorities? After his most recent speech in Trzebiatow, this seems to be highly probable, the more so since he wrote an impertinent letter to the Sejm chairman insinuating the existence of a plot and campaign against the leadership of Szczecin Solidarity.

Anti-Soviet propaganda activity, which has nothing to do with trade unionism, has recently been invigorated. That applies to drawings and posters insulting statesmen and politicians from friendly countries, which have been displayed in various parts of the country; to the drawings of "teddy bears" with L. Brezhnev's head in various poses, and to various tasteless and virtually boorish jokes on this subject.

Another phenomenon in the same sphere are "artistic masterpieces" alluding to 17 September 1939 [the day when Soviet troops invaded Poland in alliance with Hitler], putting an equals sign between Hitler's swastika and the Soviet red star, and alleging that was the day of the fourth partition of Poland.

Last but not least, there have been attempts to spread leaflets and posters among Soviet troops calling for disobedience to their superiors and virtually for antistate activity in their country.

To what extent, Mr Brunne, should that be "information activity and the distribution of union materials?" And since when are simple, routine investigative acts, such as personal identification, the easiest to give evidence or interrogation, repressions?

Prosecutor's offices and militia organs have now begun 90 legal actions against Solidarity figures for spreading politically harmful publications. 25 trials are in progress for offenses, but none of those figures has been detained, and none of the Solidarity leaders has been brought to account for trade union activity.

On the other hand, there are known cases of exerting pressure on the court. During the trial of a certain Mr M, the defendant's colleagues, friends and associates arrived in the court hall carrying slogans which were very far from compliance with the requirements of legality and the independence of the court. At the court building the crowd sang in protest at the "reprisals" taken against the Solidarity figure for slandering the party and its leaders, as well as for insulting the prosecutor and the militia functionary who intervened in his case. The trial has been adjourned. But the question arises: Who was repressed in that case?

Under the pressure of the crowd, militia functionaries performing their duties have been repeatedly forced to give in. Fortunately, similar occurrences are now becoming rare. The public is tired of the country's difficult economic situation; it craves law and order, and increasingly better distinguishes trade union activity from firebranding and provocation. A few days ago, Czestochowa militiamen took action against two local Solidarity figures displaying antistate posters at the railroad station. Confident in their union's strength, they came to blows with the militia functionaries. That time the cry "Solidarity members, here!" did not work. Not one of the onlookers of the incident at the station moved to help those "repressed." Both of them will face a trial.

While accomplishing the tasks set by the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, Citizens' Militia and security service orgnas will protect public safety, law and order even more consistently than to date, irrespective of protests on the part of figures who in their acts have far overstepped the lines traced for trade union activities and overstepped the statutes.

The law is and must be equal for all citizens, institutions and organizations, and must be equally binding for all. Let Solidarity members, trying to extort a kind of immunity for union members, at least see the point.

REPORTAGE OF INTERNAL STRIKE SITUATION

Strike Roundup

LD071022 Warsaw PAP in English 0005 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Nov (PAP) [dateline as received] -- The senseless strike and protest action, staged by the Solidarnosc union in Zielona Gora Voivodship, is now in its 16th day. Each day brings losses to the tune of 150-200 million zlotys.

This morning some twenty Solidarnosc strikers barred non-strikers from taking up work by occupying parts of premises of the Lubogora state farm, the place where the voivodship-wide strike began. Reports have poured in speaking of preparations for occupation of next buildings.

For a second day today municipal and intercity buses did not work, forcing both strikers and those who resisted the strike call to reach their workplaces on foot. Tension is building up hour by hour. There are numerous appeals and statements condemning the strike. The voivoda of Zielona Gora has again tried to start mediation with the regional strike committee of Solidarity today, but his offer was rejected.

The government at its session today acquainted (?itself) with results of work done by the ministerial committee in charge of solving the Zielona Gora deadlock. The strike must categorically be urgently ended, it was stated. No possibilities were found for further talks by the government with organizers of this unprecedented violation of public order.

Friday was the tenth day of strike in Sosnowiec colliery. Intensive investigation is under way into the incident which took place at the colliery gate on 27 October and which is the direct cause of the strike.

Strike alert is on in Zyrardow, the scene of a 22-day strike ended two days ago. The reason for strike alert is the still unsolved dispute over strike pay. The crews demand full pay while the government consented to pay only half. The rest, the authorities maintain, can be paid out only on condition of making up for the lost production. According to the crews, this is unfeasible.

Negotiations have been resumed today in Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski between the works committee of Solidarity in Huta Nowotka and delegates of ministerial, voivodship and municipal authorities. Their subject is meat supplies for the population of the city.

Today was the third day of talks in Radom between a government committee and a negotiating team of local Solidarnosc. Yesterday the two sides failed to reach full agreement on the question of compensations for people unlawfully dismissed from their jobs after the Radom riots of June 1976.

During today's talks in Radom, discussion focused exclusively on the Solidarnosc postulates concerning the handing over of the newly constructed buildings of the militia headquarters for public purposes.

The negotiations brought no result and will be resumed Nov 20.

More on Strikes

LD091012 Warsaw PAP in English 0834 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Nov (PAP) -- At Stalowa Wola the interministerial commission headed by Deputy Minister of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection Jan Jablonski continued negotiation with Tarnobrzeg Voivodship Solidarity regional strike committee.

Today was the sixth day of thorough but constructive talks which appear to be nearing conclusion.

The problems (?covered) so far include food supply and rationing, housing construction and environmental protection, as well as certain aspects of law observance. On the latter subject, members of Solidarnosc NC [National Commission] Presidium joined in the discussion.

Results of the negotiations are being transmitted to works enterprises in which strike alert is maintained. The negotiations are in progress.

Meanwhile in the eastern voivodship capital of Siedlce a group calling themselves the Siedlce Voivodship Private Farmers Solidarnosc Protest Committee has been occupying since last Thursday the premises belonging to the socialist [words indistinct] Polish youth voivodship board and the local Polish pathfinders' (?unity). Producing a list with (7) postulates, the protesters demand, inter alia, conformation of the right to ownership of private [word indistinct] and new elections to the rural community people's councils. Many postulates concern local matters. There is also a demand calling for the arrival of competent authority representatives to handle negotiations.

The town's president and the Siedlce regional deputy prosecutor arrived at the scene to start negotiations but they were refused entry by the protesters who declined to talk to them.

The strike committee has declared that the occupied premises would be returned to the owerns only after all demands of the strikers are met.

Talks Begin in Zielona Gora

LD081956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] In the regional strike committee headquarters in Zielona Gora talks are in progress between Solidarity and voivodship authorities. The stances of the two sides on the issue of ending the general strike are being discussed. This strike has been going on in Zielona Gora Voivodship since 22 October and since 14 October in the agricultural works in Lubogora. Our correspondent (Igor Jablaszczyk) reports that a working group of the Solidarity National Commission [KK], including Jozef Patyna, member of the KK Presidium, is taking part in the talks today. Voivodship authorities are represented by Deputy Voivoda Romaulo Wrzyszczynski.

Tension Rising in Zielona Gora

LD062154 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] The strike in Zielona Gora Voivodship is in its 16th day. Daily losses amount to Z200 million. Bus transportation is at a standstill. Tension is rising by the hour. Numerous resolutions and appeals are being put forward. People insist that the destructive actions should be halted forthwith. People announce they will boycott irresponsible Solidarity actions. Bakers and butchers of the Zary Parish Peasants' Mutual Aid Cooperative have announced that if the strike is extended, they will block the supplies of bakery and meat produce.

Zielona Gora Strike Over

NC091007 Paris AFP in English 1002 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Nov (AFP) -- Union leaders and authorities in the Zielona Gora area of western Poland have reached an agreement to end a strike that has paralyzed the region for the past three weeks, local union sources said today.

The accord, which the source said satisfied all the demands of the local branch of the Solidarity union federation, was to be signed at 11 AM (1000 GMT).

The 120,000 striking union members were to return to work at 2 pm, the source added.

The workers walked out when a union member was fired from his job on a state farm. They demanded, in addition to his reinstatement, the dismissal of the farm director and his associate, payment for the time the union was on strike and a promise that no reprisals be directed against strikers.

The agreement did not affect another work stoppage in Sosnowiec, southern Poland, where miners continued a two-week stoppage called after unidentified attackers threw toxic substances down a mine entrance. Local party leaders there have asked the parliament to grant the government special powers to end the strike.

Both stoppages were not affected by Wednesday's historic meeting between party leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, and Poland's Roman Catholic primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp. A joint communique had promised a "front for national understanding" to ease the labour crisis.

Mr Walesa has called for an end to strikes and fellow union leaders have said they are willing to renounce them pending new talks with the government.

Mr Walesa now has three weeks to try to right the situation, before having to account to his national committee at its next scheduled meeting.

Radom Commissions Disagree

LD070056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Today's round of talks between the government commission and the Radom Solidarity has not produced the expected results. Matters pertaining to the handing over of buildings of the voivodship Citizens' Militia command which are being built for social purposes were discussed today. This time fundamental differences in opinion arose in the matter of changing the source of the funds for these buildings. The Solidarity delegation submitted reservations regarding the procedure and time for confirming the program of adapting the buildings for use as public utility premises. The sides were unable to achieve full agreement.

After the end of the debate, which lasted many hours, the union side submitted the proposal of a list of judges to prepare a revision of criminal cases of persons sentenced for taking part in the June 1976 events in Radom. The talks have been suspended and the date of their resumption has been fixed for 12 November.

Radom Classes Suspended

LD090826 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Classes have been suspended until 13 November at the Higher Engineering School in Radom. Solidarity members and the students who are on strike there are awaiting the arrival of a plenipotentiary ministerial commission.

Talks Continue in Sandomierz

LD081624 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] The negotiations between the ministerial commission and the regional strike committee of Sandomierz region's NSZZ Solidarity are already into their sixth day.

As our correspondent Ryszard (Ciach) reports, law and order issues are under discussion today. A stand has been taken on the accusations against some people holding leading posts in the voivodships authorities. These accusations are to be investigated by ministerial commissions and, if they are confirmed, professional consequences and a preliminary inquiry will follow for the guilty persons.

Solidarity's proposals have also been accepted regarding the checking of accounts by 15 November of the activity of the national health protection fund in Tarnobrzeg Voivodship. During the deliberations many instances of waste and bad management were presented; demands were made that the guilty should be punished.

Sosnowiec Strike Continues

LD070050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Today at 1400 the 10th day of the strike at the Sosnowiec colliery went by. The executive of the voivodship party committee in Katowice has appealed to the strikers. We read in its resolution: Miners of the Sosnowiec colliery: We appeal to you and your workers' dignity, your sense of civic duty toward the fatherland. Resume work. Poland is waiting for your coal.

The voivodship offices have also undertaken attempts on many occasions to mediate, but this mediation has not been accepted by the strikers. They make the resumption of talks conditional on the prior organization of a television press conference which would be broadcast after the main edition of the television news. The miners are also demanding payment for the duration of the strike and the payment of damages to those persons who suffered in the incident [in which vials containing poison were thrown at strikers] from a passing car. Of the seven persons who were still hospitalized today, four more were discharged in the afternoon. The militia is conducting intensive investigations in the matter of the incident in front of the Sosnowiec colliery. Gas plants throughout the country are being checked, as are laboratories.

Today's press has printed a portrait from someone's memory of the supposed perpetrator. The Citizens' Militia communique reveals that this was a man aged from 30 to 35 years with an oval face and dark blond hair combined to the side. On the right cheek he had a mole more than half a centimeter in diameter.

Workers Blocked in Swiebodzin

LD061656 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] We have just received a report about a communique issued by the district prosecutor's office in Swiebodzin, with the following contents. I quote:

Today at 0520 [0420 GMT] a group consisting of about 30 strikers at the Lubogora agricultural establishment broke into the grounds of the fruit-growing establishment in Swiebodzin, where work was being done. The group blocked the director of the establishment in a house and blocked the entrance of the workers to the establishment, thus making it impossible for them to start work.

[Signed] The District Prosecutor in Swiebodzin.

Press Commentary on Strikes

LD072308 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Report on Anna Pawlowska article in TRYBUNA LUDU under the headline "Remove Obstacles"]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Nov (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU, empahsizing the significance of the meeting between the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of Council of Ministers, the head of the Catholic Church in Poland and the chairman of the National Commission of Solidarity trade union, as well as Comrade Jaruzelski's conversation with the leadership of the war veterans' organization, representatives of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions and youth organizations, writes.

The path from these first contacts toward a time when the national accord front has really been formed, when agreement has been reached as to its clear terms of reference, when its place and the functions of all its organs have been defined, will be long and will not be rosy, beyond a doubt.

Every force, orientation and organization that embarks upon this path will be judged severely by the nation, by its participants or members; more severely than has been the case so far, since it will be judged by its actions and not by its words. It is in this that I see genuinely new chances for agreements, for coming back down to earth, down to tangible, verifiable facts, emphasized Anna Pawlowska, the author of the article.

This pertains to all future partners in the projected agreement and also to the Solidarity trade union and the entire aktiv of this organization, although not exclusively to it alone [words indistinct]. No one, save for Solidarity itself, can say whether it will back the recent decisions of its National Commission which continues to follow the course of confrontation. These two concepts are irreconcilable. They rule each other out.

In this context, the continuing strikes and announcements of new strikes give rise to alarm.

Nowhere is it clearly stated under what circumstances the so-called strike action is justified, to say nothing of the fact that this concept is incompatible with any and all possible interpretations of the right to strike in force in Poland.

There is no doubt that this does not create an atmosphere which would facilitate progress along the path of agreement. This requires a certain modicum of trust as a preliminary condition. The party and state authorities and various public organizations have recognized and have concluded that by their actions, consistency and patience they should set about gaining the confidence of the potential partners in the agreement. There is proof of that. However, it seems that the Solidarity leadership has so far failed to grasp sufficiently that this principle is also binding on it, that its potential partners will require credible intentions.

A lack of trust, along with unequivocally antisocialist tendencies of a relatively narrow group of people, constitute one of the main obstacles along the path toward public calm. It is precisely this obstacle that must be removed consciously. No one who really strives for agreement can be free of this duty.

The continuing strikes and the persisting strike atmosphere do not serve this goal, concludes the organ of the PZPR Central Committee.

COMMENTATOR WRITES ON EXTREMISTS' THREAT

LD070740 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Nov (PAP) -- The sociocultural weekly ARGUMENT warns of the danger that the activity of extremists has for the country.

Polish extremists, writes Wieslaw Myslek, the well-known commentator, are all the more clearly and with greater strength demonstrating their positions. The recent speech by Marian Jurczyk, the chairman of the Szczecin regional Solidatiry organization, a man who, apart from Lech Walesa, received a large number of votes at the Solidarity congress, was received with a shock. The contents of that speech are well known. The demands to build a gallows and to hang "as an exampla" not only those who governed the country during the past 10 years but also some of those who are trying to govern the country today remind one of the best examples of a lynching.

The pseudoradicals, who are passing themselves off precisely in that role, must be singled out as extremists who are ready to do anything, take any step, even into an abyss, without regard for its social consequences. They represent a major, even fatal danger, for Poland. It is they who are not only hindering and weakening Poland's chances to function normally but also, by pursuing a policy that gives preference to local and group interests, are choosing a course leading to the latest and fourth division of Poland -- but this time a division not by external forces but by forces from within.

The extremists are turning out to be completely indifferent not only to the appeals of the organs of state leadership, including the Sejm, but also their own leadership, the Solidarity National Commission. This is because they feel themselves to be those who predetermine a great deal, who can overcome all opposition within their own ranks and outside. Lech Walesa knew what he was talking about when he stressed that their authority would be worse, a great deal worse than that with which we have to deal. It is the extremists who are enflaming the atmosphere and provking fresh incidents. It is they who are not giving a chance for a breather and a changeover to a united strenuous effort to improve (?the situation). It is they, it seems, who are acting on the principle that if Poland had to be socialist, then it would be better if it did not exist.

And so, let those who refer to to the traditions of the Polish gentry and rightwing extremism of modern times in their assessments of the social situation get what the deserve, writes W. Myslek in conclusion.

MILITIA, OFFICIALS, PRESS DISCUSS SOLIDARITY

AU061104 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 3 Nov 81 p 3

[Staffer's report: "On Equality Before the Law"]

[Excerpts] ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, SLOWO POWSZECHNE and ZYCIE WARSZAWY journalists were told on 2 November about the militia's work. The meeting, which was hosted by Col Edmund Zacinski, press spokesman for the Ministry of Internal Affairs, was attended among others by Col Roman Wieczorek from the Investigations Department of the ministry and by Maj Edward Kurowski from the Prevention Department of the militia command.

The motto and top slogan of the meeting was the assumption that in no case are investigations instituted against Solidarity members for trade union activities, if such activities do not infringe the law. That is why the statements made by the ministry's representatives were polemical vis-a-vis the recent communique published by the Solidarity National Commission to the effect that, despite official declarations, repressive actions againt Solidarity functionaries and against the circulation of publications and bulletins were proliferating.

The time of laxity toward Solidarity is over, the meeting declared: Some Solidarity functionaries seem to think that the social accord has done away with the criminal codes, the meeting continued. But this is not so. On the prosecutor's instructions we are continuing investigations, Colonel Wieczorek said, but Solidarity is inclined to think that every investigation is repression.

Colonel Wieczorek hotly denied that the proceedings conducted against Solidarity functionaries had been a campaign at times. The militia's activities are consistent, but Solidarity boosts leaflet and propaganda activities from time to time (for example, in connection with the PZPR Congress and the strikes), and this may result in an increased number of violations of the law.

At the moment, 25 charges against Solidarity functionaries have been lodged with the courts countrywide. These charges concern mainly propaganda activities and the circulation of publications that the prosecutor thinks are criminal in character. They also concern cases of deprivation of freedom during strikes. Some 90 such charges are still being investigated. Proceedings against the chief editor of the JEDNOSC weekly have been dropped twice.

The issue of desecration of Soviet graves and monuments is another problem. As Colonel Wieczorek said, such desecrations are as a rule perpetrated by irresponsible youths, some of whom want to become "famous."

The meeting discussed not only the need to counter anti-Soviet activities, but also the harmful anti-Semitic activities mentioned by the journalists. Such activities are no doubt against the law. The meeting also discussed anonymous posters and those which, falsely purporting to originate with Solidarity, insult Solidarity and individual persons. Are investigations conducted in such cases? Colonel Wieczorek said that, on the motion of the Warsaw foundry representatives, the Zoliborz Prosecutor's Office was investigating the posters insulting Solidarity.

MILEWSKI RECEIVES JUSTICE DEPARTMENT TU MEMBERS

LD062300 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 0830 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Miroslaw Milewski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has received representatives of the Trade Union of Justice Department's Employees. They talked about the development of socialist democracy and self-management, improvement of discipline, order and public safety [bezpieczenstwo publiczne] in the country. Problems of the community of Justice Department's employees, raising the authority of the law, and strengthening the constitutional sovereignty of the courts were also touched on.

SUPREME COURT STAYS RELEASE OF DISSIDENTS

LD061934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] At the trial of the leaders of the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] today, the court acceded to a request by the defense to cancel the temporary arrest of the defendants Leszek Moczulski, Romuald Szeremietew and Tadeusz Stanski.

The voivodship prosecutor appealed to the Supreme Court against this decision by the voivodship court and requested that the implementation of this decision be suspended.

The PAP agency has learned that the Supreme Court decided this afternoon to suspend the implementation of this decision by the voivodship court until the appeal of the voivodship prosecutor has been considered. This means that the defendants remain in temporary custody.

6 NOV GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM MEETING REPORTED

LD070050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Report on 6 November meeting of the Polish Government Presidium]

[Text] A meeting of the Government Presidium was held today. The chairman of the Council of Ministers, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, reported on the course of the meeting with the primate of Poland, Jozef Glemp, and the chairman of the NSZZ Solidarity, Lech Walesa. The momentous meeting has created favorable premises for the creation of a front of national agreement, for an improvement in the social climate, for overcoming of the crisis, and for the consolidation of socialist renewal within the framework of the constitutional principles of a socialist state. The Government Presidium viewed with satisfaction the fact that the meeting had taken place and emphasized the chances which it may offer for the future of the country. In this context the initiative of setting up a council [rada] of national agreement -- put forward by the party and the allied political parties -- assumes a special significance. It is accompanied by great social interest and support.

The attention of the Government Presidium was focused on problems concerning the current sociopolitical and economic situation of the country. In particular, an analysis was made of conclusions to be drawn in the work of the government from the decisions of the Fourth and Fifth Plenums of the PZPR Central Committee and the latest session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

The drafts of a number of resolutions and orders of the Council of Ministers were discussed. The subject of debate was the idea of setting up a social consultative council. Following the announcement by the premier at the latest meeting of the Sejm, the Presidium studied the preliminary principles of a draft of a bill on public consultation, inserting opinions sought from various milieux before giving the draft a final form.

The Government Presidium studied a draft bill concerning the use of scientific consultants by state administration bodies. The draft envisages recommendations for administrative bodies to the effect that, while making important decisions, they should use the experience of science, expert advice and consultation with scientific experts. It was recommended that the bill should be placed before the Presidium of the Polish Academy of Sciences for consultation.

Appraising the sociopolitical situation in the country the Government Presidium stated that a certain improvement in the atmosphere is still accompanied by conflict situations which have not been neutralized and which are still dragging on. The understandable social dissatisfaction is continuing, caused by the serious supply difficulties.

The Government Presidium acquainted itself with the results of the work of the Ministerial Commission, led by Deputy Minister Andrzej Kacala, which is dealing with the conflict in Zielona Gora Voivodship and recognized that it is urgently and absolutely necessary for the strike in that area to be halted. They do not see the possibility of further negotiations with the organizers of that unprecedented social disturbance, which is bringing great economic damage.

The Government Presidium heard a report on the state of production of goods required by agriculture. In the current year, 90 engineering industry plants undertook additional production of agricultural machinery and equipment. In this connection, it was stated that the switching over of industrial production to meet these objectives is not yet making rapid enough progress.

It was recommended that there should be an urgent extension of the list of industrial plants which can produce means of production for the countryside. It was decided that next year about 40 further plants should (?switch over) their production. It was again stressed at the meeting that it was of importance that free Saturdays should be worked voluntarily; it was admitted that some progress in this respect had already been achieved.

More and more enterprises are using their available resources and raw materials and work on free Saturdays. Thus, the awaited production of market goods is much larger. Proof of this is the work in sugar refining, potato industry plants, grain and milling plants, and tobacco plants. The Government Presidium expressed recognition of the work of the employees of all these plants. At the same time, it was pointed out that it was necessary to increase the efforts of the ministries and the economic administration, in cooperation with the trade unions, so that (?where) the conditions exist, they can organize voluntary work on free Saturdays.

The Government Presidium studied the state of the preparations and implementation of measures aimed at restoring the balance in the market and at strengthening money. It was recommended that the program at present existing in this field should be supplemented. Restoring the market situation to health is an indispensable condition for introducing the economic reform and solving the country's complex payments problems, including by way of extending cooperation with international financial organizations.

The meeting of the Presidium approved the order of the Council of Ministers reducing the retirement age for persons employed in particularly hazardous conditions. This concerns employees directly involved in the processing of asbestos, lead and cadmium, and in processes linked with the production of aluminum, deep-sea fishermen, divers and rescue workers employed by the voluntary Mountain Rescue Service.

The Government Presidium heard a report of the legal bureau of the Council of Ministers on tidying up the legal regulations of the resolutions of the Council of Ministers, decisions of the Government Presidium, and decisions of the former economic committee of the Council of Ministers. The analysis showed that many legal (?texts) issued in past years have lost their currency [word indistinct] contain outmoded solutions. As a result of this, 403 legal acts were repealed. The Government Presidium recommended the continuation of work in tidying up the law, in connection with bringing into force the assumptions of the economic reform.

A preliminary discussion was held of the draft bill on the supreme bodies of the state administration. It was decided to send the bill to group 10 of the Economic Reform Commission so that it can be examined along with other bills which, in the new conditions, are to regulate the activity of central bodies. At the meeting the particular scope of activity of the minister of metallurgy and engineering industry and of the mininster of chemical and light industry was defined.

REPORTAGE ON MEAT PROCUREMENT PROBLEMS

Meat Rationing To Continue

LD071000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] The meat industry has informed the Warsaw authorities that, in view of difficulties encountered in livestock procurement, it will not be possible in November to purchase meat and sausages in all categories. Particular shortcomings will emerge in group one [prime meat].

Taking into consideration the deteriorating supply of meat and sausages to the capital, the Warsaw authorities have decided to extend the validity of the October meat coupons until 20 November. At the same time the Warsaw authorities point out that in December it will not be possible to purchase meat and sausages with October coupons.

Livestock Sales Plans Resisted

LD081842 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] The principles and usefulness of linked sales of livestock in exchange for consumer goods have not met with the approval of all farmers.

In the view of many representatives of the countryside, the incentives will not contribute to an increase in stockbreeding. They might, on the other hand, cause further tensions between towns and the countryside. Moreover, the period for which the linked sale has been introduced is too short. PAP has been informed that in the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services, distribution lists for selected goods are passed to various voivodships, and as of tomorrow sales will start according to the principles introduced for November and December.

CONSUMER COOPERATIVE CONGRESS MEETS 7 Nov

Jaruzelski Meets Delegates

LD072104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski today received representatives of the delegates taking part in the Congress of the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives. During the meeting, the difficult work of the trade network in the present market situation was discussed, particularly the need to speedily tidy up the issue of rationing, to create conditions for the greater independence of trading organizations, to penetrate the market and to gradually overcome the monopoly of certain trading organizations. It was also stressed that in the opinion of the public the trade network is a reflection of our economic situation. This is why workers in the trade network often and sometimes undeservedly shoulder the bitterness and emotions stemming from poor supplies. The delegates presented many desiderata pertaining to the functioning of the market.

Wozniak Active in Congress

LD081642 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] The 41st Congress of the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives, Spolem, is continuing its deliberations in Warsaw. The subject for joint discussion is the role and place of that organization in our country's economic and social structure. Many delegates are saying in their speeches that the correct operation of the consumer cooperative movement can only be achieved by restoring its full self-management and independence and by making Spolem the genuine representatives of consumer interests.

Taking part in the deliberations is party Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak.

MILITARY GROUPS 'HELP SOLVE LOCAL PROBLEMS'

LD091004 Warsaw PAP in English 0821 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Nov (PAP) -- Polish society shows such confidence in the local operational army groups which have been active in the country already for a fortnight. The worries, problems and difficulties of the people find their way to (?the military), whose activities in two thousand towns and villages all over Poland comprise passing many useful suggestions and observations to appropriate authorities, mediating in and solving the local problems, eliminating incompetence and bureaucratic red tape. Where necessary, the concrete results of the soldiers' work include disciplinary and penal action, dismissals, submitting cases to the prosecutor's offices, police and the supreme chamber of control.

"The fact that the groups include people who do not have local ties, allows the groups to be objective," said the voivoda in Poznan. In the Lomza Voivoidship the groups have discovered excess stocks of goods in department stores, as well as overstocking of fodder in a rural co-operative. The military supplied lorries to transport sugar beet to a refinery in the same voivodship and exposed abuses at a petrol station in the Leszno Voivodship. In the Biala Podlaska region the groups informed the voivodship authorities that goods which are in short supply like washing power or oil fuel are hoarded at a local storage hall.

Said the voivoda "People have recognized the soldiers as their advocates."

WAGES COMMISSION MEETS AT LABOR MINISTRY

LD071304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Press spokesmen of the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs reports that an inaugural session of the permanent mixed commission for wages policy has been held at the ministry. The commission is comprised of scholars, representatives of trade unions and central state bodies as well as economic units. The commission's task is to debate and give opinions on draft decisions concerning the shaping of wages policy in the national economy. At the meeting the need was emphasized to strengthen the motivational function of wages and the necessity to synchronize the planned solutions in wages policy with the amendments to the code of labour which are being prepared. Much attention was paid to avoiding disproportion in wages, through progressive taxation.

MINERS REPORT FOR WORK ON WORK FREE SATURDAY

LD071352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Despite the work free Saturday, miners have voluntarily shown up for work at many mines understanding the needs of our economy. The Ministry of Mining and Power Industry has informed us that 61.7 percent of the work forces at hard coal mines are working on the first shift as compared to a normal workday. Seventy-two percent of the miners are working directly on coal extraction. This is over 10 percent more than the last work free Saturday. At certain mines, miners have shown up to work on the second shift. On the basis of available data, one can assume that miners will extract more than 200,000 tons of coal today.

KATOWICE GAS QUEUES SPARK DISTURBANCES

LD071504 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1043 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Here is what gasoline sales look like in the Katowice region. (Marek Niezwwiak) reports:

Good day. What has been going on here at gasoline stations over the past few days in Katowice Voivodship is as someone put it, beyond human comprehension. Fairly odd customs have recently begun to take hold at gasoline stations. Customers waiting in kilometer-long lines to fill their tanks are complaining about the personnel at the stations saying they sell gasoline to their friends, that the supplies have been hidden, that they do not inform people about how many tons of fuel have been delivered, and so on. The sales staff often go about their work justifiably in fear of their health and even their life. You see, there are more and more cases of the personnel of CPN [national fuel selling organization] centers being brutally beaten up, of windows being smashed, of locking in the sales staff, of the cars belonging to sales staff being devastated, and other offenses. One's hair stands on end when one hears about such things.

Instructions have been issued that the personnel at gasoline stations should inform customers 2 or 3 hours before sales are ended about the number of cars there is still enough fuel for. When the shift leader at a gasoline station in Piotrowice did this, the disappointed automobile owners for whom there was to be not enough gasoline beat him unconscious. He will have to undergo treatment for more than 1 month at a hospital and might end up crippled for life. A shift leader was beaten up in Koniecpol. In Katowice, taxi drivers locked in the personnel at a gas station. In Chalupki the secretary and commander of a Citizens Militia station, together with all the personnel of a gasoline station, were locked in for a whole day. In Tychy a threat was made that unless gasoline was delivered there immediately a committee elected from those waiting in line would set fire to the gasoline station. The devastation of buildings and the smashing of windows are routine.

Yes, indeed, everyday, life is becoming increasingly like a crime thriller, the heroes of which are apparently law-abiding and honest citizens. Sales staff must also be punished for not observing instructions. There have been recent dismissals in Tarnowskie, Gory, Bytom, Czestochowa and Tychy. There was one reason: the pouring of gasoline into containers. We have signals from our listeners that such practices are still going on. Something can always be found for a friend; people can see this, they get annoyed and things aren't far from an agrument.

SOVIET MONUMENT IN DEBICA COVERED WITH PAINT

AU061431 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDA in Polish 4 Nov 81 p 5

[Text] PAP -- On the night of 2-3 November, unknown persons obliterated with paint a plaque affixed to the victory monument to the Soviet soldiers in Debica, Tarnow Voivodship.

OLD AGE DISABILITY PENSIONS BILL READY

LD061538 Warsaw PAP in English 1421 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Nov (PAP) -- A new old age and disability pensions draft law for over 4.2 million of the elderly in Poland has been worked out by the Ministry of Labour, Wages and Social Affairs.

The government press spokesman yesterday informed journalists that the draft law will be submitted to the Sejm in January next year and is expected to come into force in mid-1982.

The new law finally eliminates pensions of the so-called old purse system, the most controversial issue of the draft. The whole operation will be carried out in three stages in connection with the country's economic problems, and will have been completed by 1984.

Also, the law envisages a constant up-dating of the old age and disability pensions so as to maintain their real value.

The lowest pensions will be corrected, disporportions between pensions substantially lowered so as the highest pension would not exceed three and a half times the national average wage. The principles of computing benefits for former awards and honourary titles will be altered. The law gives distinct preference to a many-year period of work.

All the trade unions have given preliminary approval to the draft law in question.

The law has been given priority regardless of the bad state of the economy, as it is imperative to protect the interests of those who are most vulnerable to adverse economic situation.

According to the ministry representatrives, the law is reportedly the most modern document of the kind in Europe and the most momentous act in the filed of social policy ever worked out by the ministry.

WARSAW CITY PZPR COMMITTEE FORESEES GRIM WINTER

LD061143 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] A plenary session of the Warsaw PZPR Committee began this afternoon. The session is chaired by First Secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee Stanislaw Kociolek. Here is a report by (Ryszard Dembowski):

The main topic at the session is the current state of winter preparations in the Warsaw conurbation. A report on this was presented by First Deputy Mayor of Warsaw Stanislaw Bielecki, who is also chairman of the Warsaw Anticrisis Staff. The overall state of the capital city's economy depends on the current state of the national economy. Thus, the decisions and undertakings adopted so far, aimed at ensuring the functioning of the city during winter, are of an emergency nature and guarantee the essential conditions for life. I should add that despite many efforts by the city authorities in recent years, demands which were correct have not been fully accepted for implementation, mainly because of high costs. So what can one look forward to? Despite their partial extension, thermal powerplants will not be able -- when temperatures are low -- to maintain the temperature in homes at 18 degrees in all regions of the city. At times of very heavy frost, we should expect reduced supplies of hot water and the turning off of heating in various buildings such as sport centers and public entertainment buildings, and also in certain industrial buildings.

For the first time, this winter in Warsaw electricity supplies may be switched off in order to make savings. This is a result of the current state of the power industry. However, it is encouraging that the capital's powerplants possess good supplies of good quality coal.

It will be difficult to clear snow from the streets, because of a shortage of spare parts. batteries, tires and fuel for the vehicle fleet. For the same reason, problems will also increase in municipal transportation. However, as a result of many-sided actions by the city authorities, we can expect that services for the communal and housing economy will be better than it has been up to now.

A total of 41 enterprises have been selected for priority supplies during the winter. These enterprises are, among other things, in the fields of transportation and food supply, production of food, and also the health service.

RAKOWSKI SPEAKS TO SIERADZ PARTY AKTIVS

AU061307 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Nov 81 p 5

[Report on speech by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski at a 3 November meeting with party aktivs of Sieradz Voivodship]

[Text] Deputy Premier Rakowski took a stand on many issues brought up during the meeting on the subject of Poland's further fortunes. "Each one of us, members of the party in power, should remember that preserving and consolidating the main political, social and economic aims worked out by the party in August 1980 and incorporated in the ninth congress program is the primary and most important issue. We want to remain loyal to these aims, regardless of all social troubles and tensions. The fact that, despite our extensive crisis conditions, not one drop of blood has been shed so far is proof of our intentions, and this I regard as our party's crucial success. Really, we do not have to walk about like some penitent monks -- as many comrades do, unfortunately -- and confess to sins we have never committed. The most important argument is the fact, which we must always bear in mind, that the party has prevented solutions that could have ended in bloodshed. This is precisely our success. There is no defeat in that.

"It has become customary to blame the party and government leadership -- the so-called top -- for whatever is bad in the country. I decisively protest such a view and ask others to protest with me. But let us for a moment turn to party organizational work in the field. Do you not see what a great deal of sweet calm there is in the field because of unwillingness to engage in party work? This is why, in my view, nothing is more necessary than intensified militancy of individual party organizations and members. Just think: If every party member would convert just one person for us, the country's situation would be different. That is why we must decide to struggle in line with the fourth plenum resolution."

Asked why the party and government do not try to solve the country's present political situation by drastic methods, M. Rakowski said: We will do everything to solve the Polish political problems by peaceful means. Of course, this does not mean going for inadmissible compromises. Let us always bear in mind that we are responsible for 36 million Poles and for the Polish people's interests. On the other hand, anyone who wants to violate these interests will meet with a sharp rebuff.

OLSZOWSKI ATTENDS WARSAW MEDIA MEETING 6 NOV

LD070032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] An open meeting of the party primary organization in the editorial office of the daily SZTANDAR MLODYCH was held in Warsaw today. The meeting was attended by Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, and Leslaw Tokarski, head of the Department of Press, Radio and Television of the party Central Committee. The role of party organizations in mass media and the situation in the editorial office of the SZTANDAR MLODYCH were among the topics discussed. Stefan Olszowski confirmed that Andrzej Ziemski's appointment as chief editor of SZTANDAR MLODYCH remains in force. Jacek Nachyla, the daily's previous editor-in-chief was moved to another post.

POREBSKI ATTENDS WROCLAW PLENUM MEETING 7 NOV

LD071952 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] A plenum of the Wroclaw Voivodship PZPR Committee today assessed the preparations for introducing economic reform and establishing workers self-management. The plenum was chaired by Tadeusz Porebski, Politburo member and first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee. Minister Wladyslaw Baka was also present.

According to results obtained from opinion polls and from consultations with enterprise commissions for economic reform in 41 of the largest enterprises in the voivodship, the preparations for introducing economic reform now consist of reports on the state of enterprises, on the popularization of new management methods, and on the establishment of new workers self-management enterprise.

Concern was expressed that the main trends and provisions of the economic reform can be weakened if the ministries which prepare draft bills -- including the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs -- avoid their responsibilities.

Further on Wroclaw Plenum

LD080238 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] The plenary session of the Wroclaw Voivodship Party Committee yesterday dealt with an assessment of the state of preparations for the implementation of the economic reform and for the setting up of worker self-management bodies. The session was chaired by Tadeusz Porebski, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the voivodship PZPR committee.

It was stated in the discussion that delays in legislative work are a serious obstacle in the implementation of the reform. Such legislation as banking laws, acts governing the functioning of the system of material and technological supplies and principles of taxation have not yet been adopted. Certain draft laws, including those on the administration of enterprises and on taxation, were criticized. It was stated that they are clearly intended to weaken the independence and the self-financing of work enterprises. Concern was expressed that the main trends and principles of the economic reform may be weakened by the reluctance to accept full responsibility for decisions made on the part of ministries that are working out the draft laws.

It was recalled at the Wroclaw plenum that the economic reform represents an important means of extricating the country from the crisis, and this is why party organizations ought to make every effort to ensure that it goes into effect as of 1 January next year.

Wladyslaw Baka, minister responsible for the economic reform, took part in the session.

PZPR SECRETARY INTERVIEWED ON PARTY, ACCORD

AU061451 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Nov 81 p 5

[Press review: "What Do We Want, Why and for Whom?"]

[Text] The Wroclaw GAZETA ROBOTNICZA on 3 November carried an extensive interview with PZPR Central Committee Secretary Marian Orzechowski. We print below some excerpts:

[Question] We are free from some illusions, but we are poorer by having lost certain hopes we still had some months ago.

[Answer] Up to the fourth party plenum there were many indications that things were run in this way: Resolutions are resolutions and life is life. Plenum after plenum passed severe formulas, but no action was taken. In a nutshell: Our party continued to slowly give up its ghost -- quietly and painlessly. It seems to me that from the viewpoint of the Solidarity strikes, which were obviously engineered to take over power -- just take a look at the referendums in the Fadrom and Elwro plants -- the aim was to see the party disintegrate completely so that, as they say, only 49 small bunkers [in voivodships] and the [Central Committee] bunker at Nowy Swiat in Warsaw would be left and nothing else. They wanted just such a vacuum so they could fill it in at once, before the party could muster the forces to regenerate it.

Yes, this was obvious. The role of time in this connection is very important, and we have no time. It was precisely the fourth plenum that saw the light and drew the necessary conclusions. We have begun to do everything to make the party again a living and active organism. I have had now some 20 meetings in party organizations and everywhere -- or almost everywhere -- my impression was that the moods among PZPR members is decidely better, and that they are hoping that it is possible to do something in and with this party.

[Question] If we talk about the national front of accord, surely we do not see it as a big bag into which everything can be poured pell-mell so that no one would know who is who and what is what? I see it as a cooperation front of allies. I would even use the term great coalition, which we know from political history, which is set up to overcome a difficult period of the nation and which is politically and ideological transparent -- that is, everyone knows who is who and what the other fellow's aim is.

[Answer] I think that we have the same facts of history in mind. Those great coalitions rallied the forces which -- regardless of their sociopolitical differences and different approaches to solving the problems for which they had been set up -- backed the joint platform of the system in which they operated.

[Question] Precisely: Everyone backing the joint platform of the system.

[Answer] This means concretely that in our case it is inadmissible for one side to profess the constitutionally recognized principles of socialism and the other side to join the coalition only for tactical considerations required by the situation and in fact seeking to overthrow the socialist system. That is why in our specific situation the coalition partners must accept certain basic principles and, at the same time, must be pragmatic and seek to align joint views and solve specific issues through discussions, disputes and polemics. We want to achieve pragmatic compromises in practical matters which most people are able to accept.

[Question] It is absolutely necessary for our identity to regain at last, after many years, a distinct ideological image. You will deal with this issue in the party leadership. I ask you: Is it not a luxury to intensively deal with ideology and recall lofty principles just in this catastrophic economic situation?

[Answer] We could talk and talk about this matter. I would like to begin by reminding the Radio Free Europe editors of my fourth plenum speech devoted to certain basic values. The reaction to my speech was that I had dealt with surrealistic issues. This evaluation is not at all accidental, and the point is not that "surrealistic" is an effective word. The meaning is deeper: To convince us that dealing with ideology is of no use to anyone because ideology does not produce meat and food and goods in general and because we want to distract people from their painfully urgent problems by talking about ideology. But at the same time, they continue to applaud the Solidarity leadership's ideological campaign, which has been going on for some months now, and to laud the Solidarity congress program, which speaks of basic universal ideological and moral values. When you put "surrealism" side by side with that applause, my conclusion is: They want us to continue to be ideologically silent, while they go on proclaiming their views. Ideology supplies the answers to questions of the meaning of our actions, and should supply comprehensive answers to the question of why we want to overcome our economic crisis. After all, we have more in mind that just to ensure that people again have enough food: We also want to create conditions for a worthy life. Talking ideology is demonstrating prospects for the people, and also for young people or perhaps primarily for young people, who are completely lost and who are looking for values. Ideology is asking questions about the meaning of human life. Why do I live in this world? What are the aims and values that are worth one's work and dedication? We did not answer these questions previously. We described them as existentialist and petty bourgeois urges.

JEDNOSC COMMENTS ON FOURTH PZPR PLENUM

AU061325 Szczecin JEDNOSC in Polish 23 Oct 81 p 1

[Tadeusz Dziechciowski article: "Burning the Bridges"]

[Excerpts] Over a year divides us from the events that were supposed to halt the country's slide on the downward path. The Szczecin, Gdansk, and Jastrzebie social accords were supposed to help restore people's trust in the authorities and reinstate society in its proper position in the functioning of the state. None of these aims has been achieved.

In many regions of the country, uncontrolled social disturbances continue to explode. Official propaganda speaks of the threat to our national existence. Why? We should look for answers in the fourth party plenum, in S. Kania's and S. Olszowski's reports, in many speeches from the floor, and in the plenum resolutions. The paradox is only seeming.

In light of the plenum proceedings, it is Solidarity which is exclusively responsible for the state's present situation. You do not have to read this evaluation between the lines. S. Kania said openly that "Solidarity is becoming the main brake on socialist renewal and the main danger to the Polish state's stabilization." Elsewhere, he said that Solidarity "seeks to actually overthrow socialism in Poland under the slogan of a vague 'self-governing republic.'" In order not to lose our sense of reality, we should remember that these are the evaluations of the leaders of an organization of a negligible section of our society -- an organization that is rocked by internal tremors and in which the views of the leadership continue to radically differ more and more from the views of the rank and file. On the other hand, S. Kania referred to a trade union which affiliates 2/3 of the country's adults. The workforce of the Szczecin harbor expressed this more pointedly: "...People such as Siwak, Rakowski, Loranc, Kociolek, Zabinski, Moczar, Urban and their likes are not society. We -- the world of labor and the basic mass of Solidarity -- are society."

This is precisely the source of all our successive misfortunes and this is the pointer to the future, which is not difficult to foresee. Having agreed in August 1980 to the creation of independent trade unions, the party has never ceased to regard them as a thorn in the flesh of the official system. Official declarations change nothing. Solidarity was recognized, but it was a coerced recognition in the same way as many other points of agreement were.

The party that presented itself during the 3 days of the fourth plenum proved to be exactly the same party we have known all throughout the postwar period. "The painstaking search for new roads" is again a rule that is preferred to the rules worked out by the economies of the "rotting" West. The participants at the fourth plenum refused to consider that such opinions are a sorry manifestation in view of the fact that, among other facts, our economy is still able to function thanks precisely to the Western credits and loans.

The party is again in possession of the -- as usual -- reliable compass that will lead the nation to a bright future. Strengthened by the support of friends, the party rejected any idea of controlling its position. The unceremonious removal of the SZTANDAR MLODYCH chief editor for publishing an interview with Jacek Kuron is a practical demonstration of the thesis of the party's leading role in the mass media. It is also one of the elements of the future that we may have to face soon.

Feeling strong, the party has asked the hundreds of thousands of its members to declare themselves. It is no use that many of them will surrender their cards, because this party's position is not determined either by the number of members or by the social acceptance of the program. Burning the bridges of accord costs nothing in this situation.

What next? The answer is supplied by the Solidarity congress program. "We regard democracy as the principle. from which we must not deviate. Society must be able to speak in a full voice and to express the plurality of social and political views. We want the genuine socialization of the system of management and economy. That is why we want a self-governing Poland." This is the only chance to save the country's future. In our society's consciousness, shaped by August 1980, this conviction is so consolidated that no threats issuing from successive [party] resolutions will be able to change anything.

PILA VOIVODSHIP OFFICIALS EXPELLED FROM PARTY

LD062250 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Alfred Kowalski, former first secretary of Pila Voivodship PZPR Committee, and Andrzej Sliwinski, former Pila Voivoda, have been expelled from the ranks of the PZPR by a decision of the Central Part Control Commission. The procurator's offices has forwarded acts of indictment against them to the court, alleging that they failed to observe the rules of hunting rights. The adjudicating team of the Pila Voivodship Party Control Commission has expelled Jozef Focht, former voivodship committee secretary, from the PZPR ranks.

The voivodship commission is examining 42 more cases.

RECENT SOVIET IMPORT FIGURES REPORTED

LD072354 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] More products arriving in Poland from the Soviet Union through the border railway station of Malaszewicze in eastern Poland. Increased supplies of cotton are currently being unloaded. In the last 24 hours 3,000 tons of iron ore and 2,500 tons of (?motor oils) were unloaded there. Poland is also receiving Soviet [illegible]sprint and nonferrous metals.

BRATKOWSKI'S RECENT MOSCOW VISIT REPORTED

PM061511 Brussels LE SOIR in French 5 Nov 81 p 3

[Pol Mathil article "Warsaw and Budapest, 25 Years on"]

[Excerpts] Barely 25 years ago two revolts shook the Soviet Empire. But although they were launched at the same time and for the same reasons, and were imbued with the same hopes (and the same illusions), the Polish and Hungarian revolutions had entirely different endings.

While the Soviet tanks stopped at the gates of Warsaw, they opened fire in Budapest. While on 4 November 1956, the Hungarian revolt died in the ruins of Budapest, 32 Soviet generals led by Marshal Konstantin Rokossovskiy secretly left Poland after having controlled its armed forces, if not the country.

Will the third attempt by an Eastern-block country to cast off the totalitarian yoke succeed? Has the Kremlin realized that the shock waves of a violent intervention, whether direct or indirect (using the Polsh Army as an intermediary) in Poland would be more serious and more dangerous for the USSR than those of tolerance?

Stefan Bratkowsi, the man who, more than anybody else, symbolizes the Polish renewal, who is the "intellectuals' Walesa," an unemployed journalist spontaneously given the chairmanship of the Polish Journalists' Association, and who, more than anybody else, is vilified in the Eastern block capitals, recently visited Moscow. He led the Polish delegation to the congress of the International Organization of Journalists, a federation controlled by the communists. He said that on this occasion he had conversations "with many people, and especially with prominent people close to the CPSU Central Committee." From these conversations, Bratkowski gained the impression that the Soviets "want to understand what is happening in Poland," which struck him as "the most important thing." Bratkowski does not think that the Soviets are prepared to do "what they did in similar circumstances in the past." According to him "slever and cautious" approaches can be expected from the Soviets, "who have a responsible view of the problem."

Bratkowski took with him to Moscow the "appeal of the 35," a document addressed to the party leadership by the most eminent figures in the Polish elite, which also constitutes an indirect appeal to the Soviets. In it the Poles state that real guarantees of the strength of an alliance can only be given by a free nation aware of its commitments.

It is not possible to know what extent the Kremlin incumbents share this "responsible view of the Polish problem." But it is interesting to note that Bratkowski was received in Moscow and had talks with "prominent people close to the Central Committee" 24 hours after the official announcement of his expulsion from the ruling communist party in Warsaw.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD072336 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 7 Nov 81

["Who Needs a Strong Poland?" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Nov (PAP) -- For many years, relations with the USSR and other socialist states have been the foremost direction in Polish foreign policy. This was recently confirmed in the decisions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and during the latest Sejm session, Jozef Wiejacz, deputy foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic said in an interview under the above heading, published in the 6 November Warsaw weekly PRZYJAZN.

At present, he emphasized, the main task, not in diplomacy alone, is to restore confidence in our state as an ally of the USSR, a partner in all areas of cooperation, especially in the economic field.

We would like the questions of alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and socialist community states to enjoy the maximum support by the public. After all, the point is not just to safeguard our country's independent existence, but to emerge as quickly as possible from the economic crisis and to further develop our country.

Replying to the question posed in the heading: Who Needs a Strong Poland? Do All States Really Need It? J. Wiejacz stated that not all, since a strong Poland, as modern history has shown, is beyond doubt, needed by the Soviet Union and socialist states. [sentence as received] But there exist various froces in the West. They have regarded and regard our country as one of the pawns in a political game with the Soviet Union or with the entire community or socialist states. Weakening Poland means for these forces, above all, a weakening of the USSR, the whole community of our states.

Of course, the attitude to our country has various nuances, continues J. Wiejacz. The most excreme and aggressive elements base their argument on the assertion that the worse it is in Poland the better; for them, of course. Therefore they would gladly see a confrontation in our country, involving bloodshed. Best of all, of course, if this happened with the participation of the armed forces of the USSR. Other elements would be suited by the maintenance of a state of continuous tension in our country, which would amount to the weakening for a prolonged time of the unity and might of socialist states. There exist also in the West realistic elements which well understand the simple truth that the stabilization and the development of Poland are possible only if our country continues, as before, to remain a socialist state in alliance with the USSR and the countries of the socialist community. In this case it is not a question of ideological sympathies, because they simply do not exist with regard to socialism, but of a show of political realism -- the understanding of the fundamental premise of security for all Europe, a premise which is contained in the existing system of relations, in the equilibrium of military capabilities and in the recognition of the existing territorial-political realities. These elements base their agrument on the grounds that a stable Poland in indispensable to a stable Europe. With those who express such tendencies we are conducting and will continue to conduct a dialogue and broad, allround cooperation, including cooperation on economic issues.

At the same time we will decisively counteract any attempt to interfere in our internal affairs, to lend support to antisocialist trends in our country, or to win on the so-called Polish card in a game against the USSR and the unity of the community of socialist states, noted Jozef Wiejacz, deputy minister for foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic in conclusion.

JOURNALISTS COUNCIL MEETING UNDERWAY IN WARSAW

LD052146 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] The seventh session of the Council of the Polish Journalists Association is in progress in Warsaw. The council has sent a telegram to the Soviet Journalists Association with greetings to mark the 64th anniversary of the October Revolution. We assure you, we read, among other things, in the telegram, that the vast majority of the Polish public is in favor of the Polish-Soviet alliance and of strengthening the friendship between our nations, seeing in it the foundation of the Polish raison d'etat and the main opportunity for our economic development. The council at the same time expressed a desire to stimulate cooperation between the journalists organizations of Poland and the Soviet Union.

Meeting Results Reported

LD061058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] As PAP reports, the 2-day session of the Council of the Polish Journalists' Association [SDP] is over. Yesterday the council discussed the draft collective labor agreement for journalists, which was approved after a vote on editorial amendments. The council passed a resolution on its stance on the current situation in the press, radio and television.

In the resolution, the council affirms the will of the SDP to serve social accord. It was decided to set up a group to assess the functioning of the mass communications media since the SDP's extraordinary congress a year ago. The council recognized the urgency of starting work on a radio and television law. Support was expressed for the activity of Stefan Bratkowski, of the deputy chairmen of the SDP and of the association's main board. Letters to Wojciech Jaruzelski and Stefan Olszowski were approved at the session. The council sent a telegram with greetings to Soviet journalists to mark the 64th anniversary of the October Revolution.

BARCIKOWSKI RECEIVES KOMSOMOL DELEGATION 5 NOV

LD070012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Summary] A Komsomol delegation paid a visit to Poland from 2 to 6 November and held talks with various youth organizations. "Yesterday the delegation was received by Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee."

USSR FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD031508 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] A delegation of the Central Board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society, led by Igor Klochkov, secretary of the Moscow Obkom, Supreme Soviet deputy, and deputy chairman of the society, arrived in Warsaw today to attend the ceremonies which are about to start in our country to mark the 64th GOSR [Great October Socialist Revolution] anniversary.

The delegation will attend a gala concern marking the GOSR anniversary to be held next Friday in the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture and Arts. A meeting with the workforce of one of the Warsaw enterprises has also been announced.

At noon today, the visitors held talks with members of the leadership of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society.

The delegation will also visit Katowice and Czestochowa.

OZDOWSKI RECEIVES SOVIET DEPUTY MEDICAL MINISTER

LD042100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski today received Vyacheslav Dvoryakovskiy, deputy minister of the Medical Industry of the Soviet Union, who is in Poland for the opening of an exhibition on Soviet medical technology and therapeutical preparations.

There was a discussion on problems of current and future cooperation between both countries in the field of pharmaceutical production and the production of medical equipment and apparata.

SWEDEN ASKED TO EXTRADITE EMBEZZLEMENT SUSPECT

LD052154 Warsaw PAP in English 2014 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Nov (PAP) -- The Polish authorities have asked the authorities of the Kingdom of Sweden to extradite Wit Wojtowicz, a former official of the Polish Embassy in Stockholm, who asked for political asylum in Sweden last (?September).

Wojtowicz, an ex-party boss in the southern voivodship of Nowy Sacz, is suspected of having committed common crimes, notably the embezzlement of public property.

SOVIET GREAT OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY PROMPTS EVENTS

Ceausescu, Verdet Send Greetings

AU071128 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Nov 81 p 7

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,

To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers,

Esteemed Comrades,

On the national day of the USSR, the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we extend fraternal greetings and warmest congratulations to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and all Soviet communists and working people, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Romanian people.

The triumph of the October Revolution, an epoch-making event in mankind's history, was greeted enthusiastically by the working class, the revolutionary and progressive forces in Romania, who expressed their militant solidarity with the proletariat in Russia, backed and actively participated in the fight for the defence of the Soviet socialist state.

In the years of the bourgeois-landlord regime, Romanian communists firmly campaigned and acted unflinchingly for the establishment of relations of good neighbourliness, friendship, mutual respect and alliance between Romania and the Soviet Union. After the carrying through, under the RCP leadership, of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation, the Romanian-Soviet friendship and collaboration, cemented in the head of the fights fought together for defeating fascism, were raised onto higher stages, taking on a qualitatively new character in the years of socialist and communist construction in our countries.

In the 64 years that have elapsed since the Great October Socialist Revolution, the peoples of the Soviet Union have won under the leadership of the communist party remarkable results in the development of economy, science, technology, culture and other domains, in raising their material and spiritual living standard, turning the country into a powerful socialist state, which acts a most important part in international life. The 26th CPSU Congress laid down a vast and inspiring program of work and struggle for the entire country to develop Soviet society and to promote a policy of detente, cooperation and peace in the world.

In the spirit of its whole policy of development and expansion of the relations with all socialist states, the RCP, Socialist Romania promoted and promote firmly a policy of continuous deepening and development of the multilateral relations with the communist party of the Soviet Union, with the Soviet Union, based on the principles and provisions of the treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance, of the joint statement of November 1976, steadily work for the translation into life of the understandings reached during summit meetings.

We express our firm belief that the traditional links of friendship and solidarity between our parties, countries and peoples, their active collaboration, both bilaterally and in the international arena will keep developing ever more largely, in the future, as well, to the benefit of the peoples in the two countries, in the interest of the general cause of socialism and communism, of detente, peace and understanding among peoples.

On this glorious anniversary we wish the USSR communists and fraternal peoples new and ever greater successes in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, building the socialist society on Soviet soil and promoting the struggle for peace and social progress.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Press Marks Anniversary

AU071137 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Nov (AGERPRES) -- The papers issued in Bucharest on November 7 stress the significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution, considering it an event of world importance which had decisive influence on the contemporary world.

Emphasizing the old traditions of the links of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian and Soviet peoples, which have acquired a new, superior content with the establishment of people's power in Romania, SCINTEIA writes:

The strong development of the Romanian-Soviet collaboration emphasizes the fruitful character of the principles of full equality, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in home affairs, mutual advantage and comradely assistance.

An outstanding role in the development of the whole of Romanian-Soviet relations is played by the links of friendship and solidarity between the ruling political forces in the two countries -- the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, highlighted being in this respect the particular significance of the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, which, through the endorsed resolutions, have lent an ever ascending course to the relations of collaboration between our countries, giving them new dimensions.

The Soviet Union consistently holds the first place in Romania's foreign economic relations, the volume of goods exchanges raising from a quinquennium to another. Thus, in the current quinquennium, this volume is to go up twice as compared to the level attained at the end of the previous five-year period. At the same time, the specialization and cooperation in production afforded fresh possibilities for the deepening and diversification of the mutually advantageous collaboration, the technico-scientific and cultural collaboration scores good results too.

On the international plane, Romania and the Soviet Union actively collaborate in the struggle for the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente and peace, in order to halt the arms race and achieve disaramament, to fulfill all peoples' ideals of progress.

The great November 7 celebration is a new occasion for the Romanian people to address to the Soviet peoples the most heart-felt congratulations as well as the wish to score fresh and great successes in the implementation of the resolutions of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, reasserting its confidence that the Romanian-Soviet relations of friendship and collaboration will witness a continuous development. to the mutual benefit, of the cause of socialism and peace in the world, SCINTEIA reads in conclusion .

Festive Meeting

AU062126 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Nov (AGERPRES) -- Under the auspices of the Bucharest Municipal RCP Committee, the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania [GTUCR], the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth, the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the General Council of the Romanian Association for Links with the Soviet Union (ARLUS), a festive meeting was arranged in Bucharest on November 6 marking the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Attending were Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council; Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister; Cornel Onescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the GTUCR Central Council, chairman of the ARLUS General Council; deputy heads of section at the CC of the RCP executives of ministries and central institutions, of mass and public organizations, of local party and state bodies, party activists, representatives of working people, students.

Nicolae Amza, deputy minister of oil, and V.I. Drozdenko, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, spoke about the significance of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

More Festive Meetings

AU051406 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 3 and 4 November carries respectively 400 and 350-word reports on festive meetings held at various enterprises in Oltenita, Pitesti, Bucharest, Buzau and Cluj-Napoca marking the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR]. These meetings were addressed by local party officials and representatives of the USSR embassy in Bucharest, who stressed the significance of the October revolution and "the continuous upward course of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples."

The festive meeting held at Oltenita shipyards on 2 November was addressed by Soviet Ambassador V.I. Drozdenko, who in referring to "traditional ties of close friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Romanian peoples, the CPSU and RCP and the USSR and Romania stressed the decisive importance of meetings and talks between Comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu for expanding Romanian-Soviet comprehensive cooperation, to the benefit of both countries and peoples and in the interest of the overall cause of socialism, communism and peace in the world.

SFRY PRESIDENT KRAIGHER BEGINS VISIT 9 NOV

AU090827 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0807 GMT on 9 November carries a live relay from Otopeni Airport on the arrival to Romania of SFRY President Sergej Kraigher. According to the announcer, the guest is "warmly welcomed by President Nicolae Ceausescu and other Romanian officials." The national anthems of the two countries are played. The two presidents review the military honor guard. The announcer adds that President Kraigher is accompanied on this visit by Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Metod Rotar and other officials.

CEAUSESCU PAYS WORKING VISIT TO SALAJ COUNTY

Zalav Mass Rally

AU061117 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1048 GMT on 6 November 1981 begins a live relay of a mass rally from Zalau Municipality occasioned by President Nicolae Ceausescu's working visit to Salaj County.

The meeting is opened by Salaj County Party First Secretary Letitia Jonas who reviews local economic achievements, praises Ceausescu's peace initiative and pledges to improve activity. After further speeches by local working people along the same line, Ceausescu is invited to take the floor.

Ceausescu's Address

AU061314 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1111 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 6 November mass rally in Zalau Municipality on the occasion of his working visit to Salaj County -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, I want to extend warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes to you, to all the participants in this big mass rally, to all the residents of Zalau Municipality and Salaj County on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council and government and on my own behalf. [cheers, chants]

We are on a working visit in your municipality and county. We want to consult with the party organization, with the working people and the management councils on how the tasks of the preceding 5-year plan have been fulfilled and especially how the activity in the first year of the current 5-year plan has begun with a view to implementing the 12th party congress decisions under most favorable conditions. I can state that, generally speaking, our impressions are positive. We have noted with great satisfaction that the Zalau and Salaj County working people, as well as all our people are acting with great determination to fulfill their highly responsible tasks, to develop the county and to contribute to a greater extent to the general development of Socialist Romania. [cheers, chants]

We have visited four enterprises that have been commissioned recently: in Jibau two light industry enterprises and in Zalau the pipes and tire enterprises. It is true, they have been commissioned with some delay. However, especially the two enterprises in Zalau have begun production and are equipped with highly technical installations and will be able to achieve the planned parameters in a short time and to ensure, in this manner, the forceful development of Zalau and Salaj County and to give a forceful impetus for the general progress and well-being of all working people. [cheers, chants]

Once again, we visited the enameled conductors enterprise and it gave me great pleasure to note that positive results are being achieved in fulfilling the highly responsible tasks. I want to extend warm congratulations to all the collectives of working people in the enterprises I visited and to all working people in Zalau and Salaj for the results achieved and to wish them success in achieving even better results and concluding the first year of the current 5-year plan with results which will ensure conditions for fulfilling the 5-year plan, so that Salaj will also hold one of the frontranking places in developing our socialist industry. [cheers, chants]

We have visited two agricultural units: A state enterprise and an agricultural cooperative. We have gathered positive impressions about the results achieved both by the state enterprise and the agricultural production cooperative. I met with the working people, with the cooperative members and I was able to note their determination to act to develop agriculture and to achieve ever larger crops and to develop the animal breeding sector, so as to ensure the implementation of the measures on self-management and self-supply of the county and of each locality with a view to increasing Salaj's contribution also in the fields of agriculture to the general development of agriculture in Romania. [cheers, chants]

I want to extend warm congratulations to the working people in the state agricultural enterprise and to the cooperative members of the agricultural production cooperative and to all working people in agriculture, to all cooperative members and peasants and to wish them success in achieving increasingly larger crops and more forcefully developing the animal breeding sector and all the other fields in agriculture. [cheers]

The large enterprises built in the 1976-80 5-year plan and during this year are telling proof of the correctness of our party and state policy of evenly developing all our fatherland's counties. You know very well -- for you are from these parts -- what the state of industry was in Zalau and Salaj. I have known Salaj very well ever since 1954 and I have been to Zalau several times and I know what industry was like here. You can now see the modern and highly technical large enterprises that have been built in your city and county. This forcefully demonstrates that the RCP policy of the country's socialist industrialization and of developing agriculture -- the two basic branches of the Romanian economy -- is a guarantee for implementing the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu and the people"]

We can state today that Zalau and Salaj have been placed on the orbit of industrialization. Zalau has become a powerful industrial center of Socialist Romania and all necessary prerequisites exist for Zalau industry to become an increasingly powerful industry and a reason for pride for those living in Salaj and for all our fatherland. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu and the people"]

However, it is necessary to openly state that there are still many things to be done, so that those modern enterprises will yield full-capacity production. It is true, they are at the beginning of their activity; certain sections are being run in, others are still under construction. Therefore, it is necessary for both the ministries, centrals, the county party committee and the builders to take very determined action to rapidly conclude construction work and to commission all capacities and it is necessary for the enterprise leaderships and the working people, though young and having only just finished their training, to take very determined measures to achieve the planned production and to demonstrate that the people in Zalau and Salaj are also as good workers as those in Cluj and those in Bucharest and those in all industrial centers throughout our country and that they are now able to show their skill and their ability to achieve quality production. [cheers, chants]

The 12th party congress has set forth the basic and strategical target for ensuring Romania's transition to a new development stage, that of an average developed country, and the target of achieving in all fields a new quality in life and work. In the spirit of those targets, set by the 12th party congress, it is necessary for us to take very firm action to improve our activity in all fields, to raise the quality and technical level of production in all fields.

It is necessary for us to achieve a new quality in agriculture as well; it is necessary to forcefully increase agricultural production and the county of Salaj will be able to achieve a highly productive agriculture, especially in the animal breeding sector so as too ensure not only the consumption needs in keeping with the 5-year plan provisions, but also a better and additional production for other needs of our country, for workers' centers, for those areas in which agriculture cannot be practiced. We must do all we can so that both industry and agriculture in Salaj achieves increasingly better results, beginning next year, in keeping with possibilities existing today. [cheers, chants]

The net production plan is being overfulfilled throughout the country. We have all conditions available to conclude the current year with positive results -- the first year of the sixth 5-year plan -- and to set a lasting base for the fulfillment and even overfulfillment of the 5-year plan provisions in industry. Likewise, we have all the necessary conditions to fulfill the 5-year plan provisions in agriculture, too, and to achieve the agrarian revolution that will ensure a large increase in agricultural production in our fatherland. In this spirit, it is necessary for us to take every firm action.

It is true, Zalau and Salaj have certain lags this year as a result of delays in commissioning the new production capacities and as a result of other shortcomings. However, I do not now wish to talk about that too much. I hope that both the county party committee, the collective leadership bodies, the management councils and the working people will understand that if I do not voice too harsh criticism I feel confident that the working people, the management councils and the party organizations will take very firm action to eliminate shortcomings so that next year they will fulfill the plan provisions and will also make up for this year's lags. We have all the necessary conditions and I bestow this trust on the working people and the communists in Zalau and Salaj. [cheers, chants]

It is necessary for us to take very firm action to increase labor productivity, the economic efficiency and to firmly apply the new economic mechanism of self-management and self-administration. We must well understand that the great efforts our people have made and are making to develop the industry, agriculture and the other sectors of activity require all working people's collectives, as owners, producers and end users, to act to achieve maximum efficiency for each 1,000 lei, for each 100 lei -- indeed for each leu we have invested. The larger the production, with minimum costs, reduced material consumption, the higher the profits and the increase in the national income and in the national wealth and, on this basis, the means for the general development of our fatherland and for constantly improving the material and cultural well-being of our people. [cheers, chants]

In the past 5-year plan we achieved important results in increasing incomes and in improving the people's living standard. As is known, real remuneration has increased 29 percent compared with the some 20 percent stipulated by the 5-year plan. A new increase in the real remuneration and in the incomes of the other categories and of the peasantry will be achieved in the current 5-year plan. In this spirit, we must act to ensure all necessary conditions so that, along with the development of the forces of production, with the development of industry and agriculture, we will unswervingly implement the program of improving the people's well-being -- the supreme goal of the party's policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are building in Romania. [cheers, chants]

In implementing the basic principles of the socialist society, we have recently adopted measures aimed at strengthening local self-management and self-administration in each commune, in each town and in each county so as to ensure, in this manner, conditions for the active participation of the working people in resolving all problems linked with work and living conditions in each locality and in each county. We have all the necessary conditions available so that, in applying with determination the principles of self-management, self-supply and self-administration, we will properly manage localities and ensure proper supplies for the working people in villages and towns and ensure a constant improvement in the living standard and the well-being of all working people and of all our nation. The calorie consumption we record today is at the level of the most developed countries; we even exceed certain countries in this respect. It is necessary to act to develop agricultural production, to develop the animal breeding sector, so that, beginning with next year, the principle of self-management and self-supply will operate under most favorable conditions. This is an expression of socialist democracy and of the conscious participation by the working people and by all people in shaping their own free, independent and happy future. [cheers, chants]

In visiting today the enterprises in Jibau and Zalau I have noted a great number of young people. I was told in several enterprises that the average age there is 21-22. It has given me pleasure to learn that the young people in Salaj and Zalau are firmly engaged in ensuring the production in their highly technical enterprises. However, this requires sustained activity to constantly improve their professional training. We must well understand that handling such highly technical equipment requires knowledge, discipline and order.

It is necessary for the enterprises, the management councils and the party organizations, the ministries and the county party committee to take very firm measures to constantly organize professional training courses in each unit, so as to ensure that our excellent young workers full of enthusiasm acquire the know how on handling the most modern technology under most favorable conditions and so that our engineers, our specialists will be able to also improve their knowledge and so that, together they will ensure the proper operation of their enterprises with a view to achieving maximum results with the machinery we have available. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, we must intensify our political-educational activity of shaping the new man, the conscious builder of socialism and communism. We must take very firm action against any alien phenomena; we must combat superstitions and all kinds of vestiges of former education. Let us arm the working people and the young people of our fatherland and all of us with the revolutionary principles on work and life; let us learn to act under any circumstances as revolutionaries; let us acquire the powerful revolutionary teachings: Scientific socialism and historical and dialectical materialism. Let us prepare so that we will be able to fulfill our duties in all fields and so that we will always serve our fatherland, our people and the cause of socialism and communism, the country's independence and the cause of peace. [cheers, chants]

Working people of Romanian and Hungarian origin have been living in Salaj and Zalau for a long time. They have worked and struggled together. All that has been achieved during the years of socialist construction, all that has been achieved in the past 5-year plan -- these modern enterprises, the development of Zalau -- is the result of the joint work and the result of constantly implementing, in close unity, the policy practiced by our communist party. We have, indeed, resolved the nationality problem in an excellent manner and in conformity with the socialist principles of equality and justice, thus ensuring for all working people and for all citizens equal work and living conditions, equal education and equal participation in the society's leadership.

Thus, these modern enterprises offer work conditions, side by side, for all working people, irrespective of nationality. We must learn both from the past and from the present. The past shows us that only the exploiting, imperialist classes were interested in splitting the working people of different nationality, in setting them against one another. Today we have eliminated for good the rule of landowners and manufacturers. The power is now in the hands of the people and we must do all we can so that in close unity we will build our golden dream -- communism, in which all working people, irrespective of nationality, must work and live and enjoy the excellent achievements of science and of the forceful development in our fatherland. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, in acting to implement the 12th party congress decisions and the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania, we proceed from the interests of our people and from the fact that the victory and socialist development of Romania is also a forceful contribution to the cause of socialism and to strengthening the cooperation among the socialist countries and to the cause of peace and international cooperation. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace"]

We know that to implement the party program and the 12th party congress decisions we need peace, we need cooperation with all the world states, irrespective of their social system. At the same time, we also need our fatherland and our people to fully enjoy quiet and national independence. [cheers, chants]

In this spirit our party and socialist country are acting to develop relations with all the socialist countries and, certainly, primarily with our neighbors. We believe that we must do all we can to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with the socialist countries, this being of particular importance for the policy of international cooperation, detente and social progress, for the policy of peace and for socialism. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace"]

We are constantly developing relations with the developing countries, with the nonaligned countries and with the small and medium-sized countries as an important factor in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for a new international democratic order. At the same time, we are developing relations also with the developed capitalist countries, with all world countries, irrespective of social system, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

We constantly base our relations with all countries on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and complete renunciation of the use or threat of force and respect for each people's right to be the master in its fatherland and to develop freely as it desire and without any outside interference. [cheers, chants]

We are witnessing in international life actions that have led to the accentuation of tension, which endangers peace and the people's independence. The imperialist policy of preserving and redividing the spheres of influence continues to be practiced vigorously in various areas of the world. We can witness a number of conflicts and states of tension between countries, which seriously threaten peace throughout the world.

Therefore, Romania advocates, with great determination, the cessation of all military actions, the transition to resolving all conflicts and all disputes between countries by peaceful negotiations alone. We believe that it is in the interest of each people and of peace generally that military means and force be renounced and that one should resort to negotiations proceeding from the fact that there are no such disputes between countries that cannot be resolved by negotiations if responsible actions is taken and goodwill is shown in the interest of each nation's independence and peace throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

We are concerned for the serious situation that has been created in Europe following the accumulation of the huge arsenal of weapons, including nuclear weapons; we are concerned for the trend toward the production and deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe which will practically hit all areas in Europe, all European peoples. We are concerned for the production of the neutron bomb and its deployment in Europe. Proceeding from this, Romania firmly advocates sustained actions by all European peoples to stop this serious situation and to proceed to disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament. We firmly are against medium-range missiles; we demand that negotiations be begun to stop the production of new medium-range missiles and that existing ones be withdrawn and destroyed. Only by eliminating nuclear weapons from Europe will we have the guarantee for a quiet and peaceful life of the peoples of Europe. [cheers, chants]

We are acting, together with the other countries, within the Madrid CSCE toward achieving good results in the direction of detente, cooperation and security in Europe. We advocate the convening of a European conference on trust and disarmament. We are for the continuity of the meetings devoted to security and cooperation with a view toward constantly implementing the documents signed in Helsinki as an indivisible whole which must ensure cooperation among European countries on a fully equal footing. We must act to develop and ensure Europe's unity, irrespective of social system. It is in the interests of all European peoples to ensure that there are no more nuclear weapons on this continent that has given so much to civilization; we must ensure that there will not be any more devastating wars; we must ensure a quiet life for our peoples and the independence of each nation. [cheers, chants]

Within this framework, we take very firm action to develop cooperation among all the countries in the Balkans. We want to achieve a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, a zone in which the peoples will cooperate in close unity to achieve their economic and social progress and to live in peace and friendship and contribute to peace in Europe and throughout the world. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-Peace"]

It is necessary to act with greater determination, together with all peace-loving forces, with all the peoples desiring to live freely and in peace so as to stop the arms race which has reached huge proportions, exceeding $500 billion this year.

Military expenditures and weapons must be cut back. Responsible action toward nations and people is needed in the spirit of the basic right of peoples to life and to freedom. [cheers, chants]

Taking into consideration the level of the arms race and the existence of military blocs, it is necessary to ensure a balance of forces between the two sides. However, this balance must not [word emphasized] be achieved through new weapons and not [word emphasized] by increasing military expenditures which create increasingly greater difficulties for the peoples and which increase the danger of a destructive war, but by firm measures aimed at reducing weapons and military expenditures in a balanced manner and under appropriate international supervision that will ensure the security of all sides and the security of each nation.

It is possible to achieve this which is in the interests of the peoples, and we must take very determined action to proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. [cheers, chants]

Proceeding from the existing serious situation, from the development of the arms race, the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front has launched an appeal to all our people and to other world peoples to act now, before it is too late, to stop the arms race, to stop a new world war and to ensure peace in Europe and throughout the world and to act in close unity with all the peoples to ensure the people's basic right to work, life, freedom, culture and to the achievements of science, and their right to be free and independent. [cheers, chants]

We welcome the extensive demonstrations taking place in various countries of Western Europe and in other parts of the world against war and for disarmament and peace. We want to unite efforts and to actively participate, together with those peoples and with all the world peoples, in the struggle for peace and for disarmament. We are firmly convinced that it lies in the power of peoples to stop -- by acting in close unity -- the criminal war policy, the policy of aggression, to stop this policy and to ensure a new and democratic policy of peace, independence and cooperation among all world nations. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, as a developing socialist country we are acting together with all the developing countries, against the policy of economic inequalities and for the achievement of a new international economic order. We are acting to ensure the strong support for poor countries and to create conditions for their development and their economic independence.

Proceeding from the fact that only by eliminating the division of the world into rich and poor countries, only by eliminating under-development and ensuring the smooth development of the world economy, will we be able to ensure world economic stability and development and surmount the difficulties of the economic crisis; only thus can one ensure the general socioeconomic progress of all nations throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

With a view to resolving all problems of the present-day world, it is necessary to strengthen the unity, solidarity and cooperation among the socialist countries and among all progressive and anti-imperialist forces and among all world peoples to act with great determination in the interest of nations, people, freedom, life and peace. And we will do all we can to contribute to the victory of peace on earth and to achieving a better and more just world and equality among all world nations. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, in conclusion, once again, I want to mention the positive impressions we have gathered about the work performed by the working people in Zalau and Salaj both in industry and in agriculture. I want to express the conviction that all working people, the party organizations and the other mass and civic bodies will take very determined action and in complete unity within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front to implement under most favorable conditions the great tasks entrusted them in all fields of activity.

I want to express the conviction that both the working people in Zalau and Salaj will do all they can to contribute ever greater to our fatherland's general development so as to hold one of the frontranking places in the extensive competition that is going on now among all our fatherland's counties. I am convinced that they will take such action to win at least one of the frontranking places in the current 5-year plan. [cheers, chants]

With this conviction I want to wish you and to all working people, irrespective of naticnality, to all the residents in Zalau and Salaj increasingly greater successes in all fields of activity. Much good health and great happiness. [cheers, chants]

Salaj Working Meeting

AU062130 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Nov (AGERPRES) -- In the afternoon of November 6, Nicolae Ceausescu had a working meeting with the members of the county party committee, of the Executive Committee of the county people's council, executives in the industry, agriculture and other sectors of activity of Salaj County.

Present were Iosif Banc, Ion Coman, Richard Winter and representatives of ministers.

During the interview questions relating to the stage of the fulfillment of the plan for this year was examined just as the measures taken at the level county, in the economic units in view of fulfilling the tasks at all indices, of providing conditions for fulfilling the tasks for 1982 and the entire quinquennium.

CEAUSESCU VISITS BISTRITA-NASAUD COUNTY

Industrial Units Visited

AU071120 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Nov (AGERPRES) -- Continuing his working visit in Romania's north-west part, in the morning of November 7, President Nicolae Ceausescu met with the collectives of two new and modern industrial units -- the metallurgical enterprise and the carpet enterprise of Beclean town, Bistrita-Nasaud County.

Today, the RCP and the Romanian state leader will also visit other economic objectives of this county and will also participate in a civic rally to be held in Bistrita Municipality.

Bistrita Rally

AU071142 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1059 GMT on 7 November 1981 begins a live relay of a mass rally from Bistrita Municipality occasioned by President Nicolae Ceausescu's working visit to Bistrita-Nasaud County.

The meeting is opened by Mihai Marina, first secretary of the Bistrita-Nasaud County Party Committee, who reviews local achievements, outlines tasks and pledges to eliminate existing shortcomings. After further speeches by local working people along the same line, Ceausescu is asked to take the floor. He then delivers a 40 minute speech.

Ceausescu's Address

AU071537 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1136 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 7 November mass rally in Bistrita Municipality on the occasion of his working visit to Bistrita-Nasaud County -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, I want to extend warm greetings to all the working people, the residents from Bistrita and Bistrita-Nasaud County, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council and government an on my own behalf, together with best wishes. [cheers, chants]

We are on a working visit here. We wanted to discuss with the working people, the management councils, the party organizations, the people's councils and the county party committee about how the last 5-year plan provisions have been implemented and how Bistrita and Bistrita-Nasaud County have developed and what prospects exists to properly fulfill the 1981-85 5-year plan and the 12th party congress decisions.

We have visited the large industrial complex in Bistrita, the industrial complex in Beclean and that in Nasaud. Almost all those enterprises were built in the 1976-80 5-year plan and commissioned last year, some even this year. We have gathered particularly positive impressions at those complexes. Indeed, the working people and communists in Bistrita have acted in close unity and ensured the construction of these excellent industrial complexes which have changed life and have also placed Bistrita-Nasaud County in the new industrial orbit. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu and the people"]

We have also gathered pleasant impressions about the housing construction in these localities and the work that is being carried out in the county's towns and villages aimed at developing all fields of activity. We have also positive impressions about what we have seen at the cooperative we visited and about the results achieved in developing agriculture, especially regarding the animal breeding sector. Generally, we have particularly positive impressions about the work performed by workers, peasants, intellectuals and by all working people, irrespective of nationality, who, through their day to day activity, have succeeded in building those excellent industrial, agricultural, housing and sociocultural establishements and in ensuring a new life in Bistrita County and municipality. [cheers, chants]

Almost in all enterprises we have visited we were told that the average age is 21, 22 or 23. Indeed, everywhere we noted with great pleasure the enthusiasm of youth engaged in acquiring modern professional and technical know-how and who, together with older workers, engineers and technicians, are actually commissioning new and modern enterprises. We can state that we have a young industry, with young workers who are facing a bright future. And this, perhaps, is the most important change in your country, namely arming the young generation, the workers, peasants and intellectuals with new knowledge, scientifical and cultural. [cheers, chants]

Throughout the country we have achieved a vigorous development in the 5-year plan we concluded in 1980. We have succeeded in implementing the 11th party congress decisions aimed at the regional development of all counties. Today all our fatherland's counties have built powerful industrial enterprises which have basically changed the image of both cities and villages; they have especially changed people's lives.

He who wants to see for himself how this policy has been implemented, let him come to Bistrita because here, indeed, in just a few years, we have been able to develop an industry that is reason for pride for all our country. [cheers, chants]

It is true that some of these enterprises have been commissioned with some delay. Further efforts are necessary to completely finish construction and to equip all production capacities we have built so that, with our highly technical installations, we may achieve production that will match those enterprises.

Bistrita is still in an initial stage. A number of positive and very good results have been achieved. This makes us confident, and I can state that I fully trust that the working people in Bistrita will be able to demonstrate their creative energy in a short time, that -- despite the fact that they are young workers, both as regards age and profession -- they will know how to handle those highly technical machines and manufacture machines matching the world quality level. [cheers, chants]

For all these results, I want to extend warm congratulations to all collectives of working people, to all working people and residents in Bistrita Municipality and Bistrita-Nasaud County, together with wishes for increasingly better results in fulfilling this year's plan and in setting a lasting base for fulfilling the overall 5-year plan. [cheers, chants]

As you see, dear comrades, even the sun has chased away the clouds in the desire to see what the Bistrita residents have achieved and their enthusiasm with which they are determined to implement the 12th party congress decisions. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, undoubtedly all of us are justified in taking pride in what has been achieved throughout the country. However, we must never forget that we are revolutionaries, we are communists and we must always also see what has not been achieved and what we have to do so that our activity will constantly improve in all fields. Since the great majority of the new industrial complexes are at the beginning of their activity, I do not want to criticize too much; this is something that should seriously concern the enterprise leaderships, the party organizations, the country party committee and the ministries; they should see that those excellent and modern enterprises produce at maximum capacity. Let us do all we can to improve quality and the technical level of the production process.

Let us act in the coming years to increase economic efficiency, reduce material expenditure and increase the economic efficiency in all fields by firmly applying the new economic mechanism: Workers' self-management and self-administration in each unit. The working people must act as owners of those modern plants and enterprises, as producers and end users of everything that is being produced, because everything that is being produced here and throughout the country belongs to the people and must solely serve the people, the fatherland's general development and the constant improvement of our nation's material well-being. [cheers, chants]

Bistrita-Nasaud County is also an agricultural county. It also has a good animal breeding sector and has great possibilities for achieving great progress in the coming years in developing agriculture and the animal breeding sector and in ensuring conditions for proper supplies for the people, and even a certain contribution, especially regarding meat and milk, to the state stock.

In agriculture, too, you must consistently apply the principles of self-management and self-supply, so that each locality and each town has everything necessary available to control and ensure the production of everything that is necessary for guaranteeing proper supplies. Bistrita county has all necessary conditions in this respect and I also want to appeal to agricultural cooperative members and to all peasantry and to the working people in villages that -- like industrial workers -- they work with great determination to achieve increasingly larger crops and a more advanced animal breeding sector and a larger agricultural production which will make a significant contribution to developing agriculture in our fatherland and to achieving the new agrarian revolution. [cheers, chants]

From this big mass rally I want to extend congratulations to cooperative farmers and to all peasantry and all agricultural working people for what they have achieved thus far. I also want to wish that they do all they can so that beginning with 1982 they will achieve much larger crops than in the past and that they will implement at least the 12th party congress provisions set forth for the current 5-year plan. [cheers, chants]

Some of the important problems for future activity in Bistrita industry are training the workers and specialists, being concerned with ensuring the necessary and highly qualified future labor force for all enterprises and properly organizing activities in trade schools, professional training courses and reassignment training. We must never forget that the highly technical machinery requires both highly technical and professional know-how, each foreman, each engineer and each working man must try to acquire the most modern technical, scientific and professional knowledge in all fields of activity. Only thus will we be able to achieve quality and highly technical products and only thus will Bistrita products, which are used throughout the country, but also abroad, be able to match, without embarrassment, the products manufactured in the most developed countries. On the contrary, they should be able to say: Look, we are younger, we have been produced by young workers, but we can compare and even compete with you from a technical viewpoint. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, it is necessary to perform intensive political-educational activity to develop the revolutionary and patriotic conscience and shape the new man, conscious builder of socialism and communism. We must take such action to contribute, through all forms of political-educational activity, to instilling a lofty conscience, because only by mastering both technology, science and a lofty revolutionary and patriotic conscience, will the working people be able to properly fulfill their role in all fields of activity. Only thus will they be able to actively participate in leading all fields of activity and to consciously shape their own golden future, their communist future. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, in acting to implement the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and the 12th party congress decisions, we are proceeding from the interests and aspirations of our people. But, at the same time, we are making an important contribution to the cause of socialism and progress, cooperation and peace in the world, It is well-known that the strengthening of the power of socialist countries, of their influence and prestige in the world, as well as their increased contribution ot the cause of peace depend on how each socialist country succeeds in implementing the principles of socialism and in ensuring its socioeconomic development and independence. [cheers, chants]

To implement the 12th party congress decisions and the party program, we need peace and cooperation with all the countries of the world, irrespective of social systems. For this very reason, our party and socialist state are acting with great determination toward strengthening cooperation and solidarity with the socialist countries proceeding from the need to strengthen their solidarity, united actions at an international level, cooperation and mutual assistance in developing socialism in each country.

It is natural to give priority to relations and cooperation with the neighboring socialist countries. We are also acting to develop cooperation with the developing, nonaligned countries and with all small and medium-sized countries and with all those peoples who have shaken off the yoke of imperialism and colonialism and are struggling to achieve independence and to fully master their destinies. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, we are also developing relations with the developed capitalist countries and with all world countries, irrespective of social system. We are firmly acting to actively participate in the international division of labor and in the exchange of material and cultural assets. We are deeply concerned over the aggravation of international relations, the conflicts in various parts of the world and the fact that every day men, women and children -- those who in fact would like to stop wars and live in security and peace -- become victims of war everyday. Therefore, we firmly advocate that all conflicts and disputes between countries be settled solely by negotiations. We advocate the renunciation of the use of threat of force and the use military means. In the interests of all peoples, let us do all we can toward completely eliminating wars from our planet; let us see that the peoples and states leaders meet to discuss problems and seek understanding and cooperation for each nation's general progress. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace"]

We are also deeply concerned over the situation that has been created in Europe where large quantities of weapons, including nuclear ones are stockpiled and continue to be stockpiled. According to calculations, there is a concentration of nuclear weapons in Europe today capable of destroying the whole world several times over.

And despite this, there is now talk of deploying new medium-range missiles, of producing and deploying the neutron bomb in Europe. It is obvious that all this increases even more the danger of destroying European civilization, European nations and the life of the inhabitants on our continent and throughout the world. Therefore, we must do all we can to bring about disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. [cheers, chants]

We do not want the things we have achieved through our people's efforts in Bistrita and throughout the country to be destroyed by medium-range missiles or the neutron bomb. We advocate the renunciation of the production and deployment of nuclear missiles and the neutron bomb; we advocate the withdrawal of existing missiles and their destruction. Only by eliminating nuclear weapons and existing missiles will the European peoples be able to live assured that they will not become the victims one night of some irresponsible people capable of using nuclear weapons. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-Peace"]

We advocate the cessation of military expenditures and of the arms race. Indeed, this year more than $500 billion are being spent on weapons, while scores of peoples representing two-thirds of the world are living in underdeveloped countries. Many do not have enough food supplies, no medicines and no basis for education. It is necessary to proceed with determination to cut back military expenditures and reduce weapons and to proceed to a general and primarily nuclear disarmament. Let us do all we can to ensure the basic right of nations and people, the right to work, to education, to life and to freedom and peace. [cheers, chants]

The socialist democracy and unity front appeal addressed to all our people and to other world peoples proceeded from the responsibility toward the life and future of our nation, of the current and future generations. We want our young people, our children to live in peace and without fear of becoming victims of nuclear weapons. In the name of life and in the name of the young generation and of future generations we have risen with determination to the struggle for disarmament and peace.

We want to join the widespread mass movement in Europe and on other continents demanding the renunciation of the new weapons and actions for peace. We hail the widespread movements in Europe and other parts and view them as an expression of the lofty conscience of the people's masses who understand better and better that it lies in the power of peoples to establish peace on earth and to stop wars and ensure life and civilization and to open up a new era, without wars, in mankind's history. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-Peace"]

It is our wish that the excellent achievements of science and technology and of human knowledge solely serve the well-being and happiness of our people and of each nation. We want to live in peace and cooperation with all world nations and to act together to achieve a better and more just world on our planet, a world of social and national justice in which each nation is able to develop in complete independence and freedom. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-Peace"]

Together with all the developing countries, we are acting with great determination to achieve a new international economic order that will be based on equity and mutually advantageous relations and that will ensure the more rapid progress of the poor lagging countries as a result of imperialist and colonialist exploitation. At the same time, necessary conditions must be ensured for economic stability, for surmounting the economic crisis and for the smooth development of all countries on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. [cheers, chants]

The great and complex problems of the present-day world can be resolved only with the active participation of all states, irrespective of size or social system. It is especially necessary to ensure the participation -- on a fully equal footing -- in resolving the complex problems of the present-day world of the small and medium-sized countries and of the developing and nonaligned countries that represent the great majority of mankind and want to contribute to democratically resolving problems in the interest of each nation, of peace and international cooperation. [cheers, chants]

We are fully convinced that the united action by the socialist countries, the progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere and all peoples who desire peace and who desire to live freely and independently are able to stop the dangerous course of international life and to ensure, instead, a trend toward detente, independence and peace.

In this spirit, our party and government and all our people will take most determined action to contribute to a world without wars, to a world of peace. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, in conclusion, once again, I want to express my conviction that all the working people in all sectors of activity in Bistrita will act very firmly and in complete unity within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, and that the party organizations and the county party committee will act to unite the forces of all working people and in close unity and cooperation with all working people becuse in this manner the party organizations will fulfill their mission and play their role of leading political force in all fields of activity. I am convinced that the working people in Bistrita will succeed in achieving -- in the current 5-year plan -- positive results in all fields and that they will act to make an increasingly greater contribution to the fatherland's general development, to improving our people's material and cultural living standard and to the cause of peace and Romania's independence and sovereignty. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace"]

With this conviction, I wish you, dear comrades and friends, ever greater successes in your overall activity, much good health and great happiness. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu and the people"]

Stopover in Cluj

AU072048 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Summary] "On his way to Bucharest, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu made a short stopover at Cluj-Napoca airport where numerous working people welcomed him enthusiastically. The party secretary general was greeted by Comrade Stefan Mocuta, first secretary of the Cluj county party committee, by members of the county and municipal party committee bureaus and other party and state activists who, on behalf of all county residents, wished him a warm welcome."

An honor guard presented arms. The national anthem was played.

Upon arriving at Bucharest's Otopeni Airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was welcomed by "Comrades Ilie Verdet, Emil Bobu, Ion Dinca, Gheorghe Oprea and Marin Enache, chairman of the Central Council of Workers' Control of Economic and Social Activity."

SDUF DISARMAMENT APPEAL GETS PUBLIC SUPPORT

AU052117 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1959 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Nov AGERPRES -- The appeal for disarmament and peace of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front which is on the line of the important initiatives for peace of President Nicolae Ceausescu, or Socialist Romania, had a wide echo among all the citizens of Romania. On November 5, scores of working people in enterprises, on large sites, in institutions, research and designing instituties, schools and faculties, military units districts, communes and villages held meetings and civic rallies. The participants pointed to the high topicality of the RCP and Romanian state leader's urges for a climate of peace, understanding and collaboration among all the people of the world. Manifesting their unflinching will to do everything possible for translating into life the high-principles and humanistic foreign policy of the Romanian Communist Party and of Romania, as well as the determination to intensify, alongside the other peoples the advanced, progressive forces all over the world, the struggle for the establishment of a climate of security, for the safeguarding of the people, the nation's fundamental right to life, to peace, to free and dignified existence.

The participants in the over 100 meetings that took place in Bucharest on November 5 firmly demanded that an end be put to the dangerous course of the arms race, to the tremendous military expenditures which are such a heavy burden on the peoples' shoulders. The speaker said a resolute no to the neutron bomb, firmly declaring for the banning of all the mass destruction weapons, for a stop in siting nuclear missiles on the European Continent and undelayed passage to negotiations in view of liquidating the existing ones. In this context, the necessity was stressed that the current Madrid meeting establish the convening of a conference of confidence-building and disarmament in Europe.

They demanded that all peoples should rally their efforts for eliminating the perils threatening their life and peaceful work, mankind's very future, emphasizing the need for an urgent passage to freezing military expenditures and gradually reducing military budgets. The wish was expressed that the most valuable material assets and achievements of the human genius, the achievements of contemporary science and technique serve peace and progress and not war.

Big civic rallies and meetings were also held on November 5 in economic and learning units, in enterprises and institutions of Craiova, Constanta, Ploiesti and other Romanian towns.

The participants in the meetings addressed telegrams to the general secretary, Romania's president Nicolae Ceausescu whereby they express their full adhesion to the highly scientific and humanistic home and foreign policy of the Romanian party and state.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH USSR HELD IN BUCHAREST

AU061902 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Nov (AGERPRES) -- Gheorghe Petrescu, Romanian minister of machine-tool, electrical engineering and electronics, discussed with N.V. Talyzin, vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman for the Soviet Union of the Romanian-Soviet Intergovernment Commission of Economic and Technico-Scientific Collaboration, a wide array of problems of development of the Romanian-Soviet collaboration.

The Romanian minister also had talks with Soviet ministers of electronics, machine-tool-building and instrument-making industry, of machine-building for the light and food industries and household appliances, of electrical engineering industry, of light industry, as well as with executives of other Soviet economic ministries.

During the visit to the USSR, they signed branch by-programmes on developed specialization and cooperation in production between Romania and the USSR by 1990 in the respective industrial domains, and covenanted important economic and technico-scientific cooperation ventures and mutual deliveries of electronic parts and equipment.

These actions are meant for the turning into practice of the decisions made pursuant to summit Romanian-Soviet meetings and talks.

PREMIER VERDET GREETS IRANIAN COUNTERPART

AU051402 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Nov 81 p 5

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a cable of congratulations to Mr Hoseyn Musavi on his election to the position of prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The message expresses the desire to continue to develop cooperation and friendship between the two peoples, for the cause of peace, independence and cooperation in the world.

KRAIGHER LEADS DELEGATION TO ROMANIA 9 NOV

LD090820 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0717 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Nov (TANJUG) -- Sergej Kraigher, president of the SRFY Presidency, left this morning for an official and friendly visit to Romania. President Kraigher was accompanied by Josip Vrhovech, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade.

At Batajnica Airport Sergej Kraigher was seen off by Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SRFY Presidency. Also present were Sreta Kovacevic, vice president of the SFRY Assembly, and Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, as well as Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs, Ivan Dolnicar, secretary general of the SFRY Presidency, and other high-ranking officials of the Presidency and Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Sundic on Visit

LD082116 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Commentary by Milika Sundic on Kraigher visit to Romania from the "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] The visit by Sergej Kraigher, president of Yugoslavia's Presidency, to Romania is part and parcel of the general endeavors by Yugoslavia and Romania to develop and promote their mutual relations in line with the principles of full equality, respect and noninterference in internal affairs. The visit in fact marks the continuation of the policy which Presidents Tito and Ceausescu had laid down in the course of their numerous meetings.

Yugoslavia and Romania have been cooperating successfully for years in every sphere and this cooperation is consolidating daily. Between the two countries there are no disputes which could exert a negative influence on the trend of friendly cooperation.

The talks which Sergej Kraigher will have with President Ceausescu will refer primarily to the issues of bilateral cooperation and international problems. The attitudes of Yugoslavia and Romania are very close or identical and it is, therefore, rightly expected that the forthcoming Yugoslav-Romanian dialogue at the highest level will contribute to the further promotion of relations between the two socialist countries and to a more comprehensive examination of the dangers which Europe and the world have been facing recently.

Regardless of their different international positions, Yugoslavia and Romania have the same interest in having all outstanding international problems resolved in a peaceful way. In the same vein, both countries are equally opposed to any interference in the countries' internal affairs and they advocate the right of every country and party to decide for themselves on their internal system, directions of international activity and the paths leading to overcoming problems which they face.

What causes Yugoslavia and Romania particular concern is the situation in Europe and the arms race which has recently been assuming growingly dangerous proportions. In this context, the two countries advocate the promotion of relations among the countries of the Balkans. This is the essential precondition for preserving peace in Europe and the world in general. Remaining loyal to the original principles of the policy of nonalignment, Yugoslavia is making great efforts to openly and sincerely examine the causes which have led to the worsening of the international situation and relations between superpowers. The only right policy leading out of the present crisis is the policy of noninterference, of not resorting to force or to threats with force and of blunting the sharp edge of intrabloc rivalry and conflict.

Though a member of the Warsaw Pact, our neighbour Romania and President Ceausescu personally operate in the same way. In numerous statements made lately, President Ceausescu has advocated halting the arms race, peacefully resolving disputes and dissolving military blocs. Romania sees the policy of peace and international understanding as the only possibility for further developing the country and for raising the standard of living.

The traditional friendship between Romania and Yugoslavia makes it possible for the statesmen of the two countries to meet more often without special preparations and to exchange views on all issues of mutual interest. All the meetings so far have marked a step further in the development of good-neighborly cooperation. This gives us the right to expect the same also from the forthcoming meeting between Kraigher and Ceausescu.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON 'LATEST TRUCE' IN POLAND

LD062238 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Developments in Poland continue to be in the center of attention of the world public. Here is our topical foreign political commentary, in which Milika Sundic speaks about the situation following the accord reached in Warsaw between the government, the trade union and the church:

If the latest truce in Poland--agreed at the meeting between Jaruzelski, Glemp and Walesa--survives, it could develop in the foreseeable future into a long-term agreement between the leading political, religious and workers' forces aimed at overcoming the tribulations to which Poland has been exposed for over 1 year now.

For the time being it is difficult to say who was the initiator of the meeting between the three and why it was not held at an earlier stage, but it is obvious that a truce was equally needed by the state, the church and by the Solidarity trade union. Who will gain what if the truce survives is less important, but everything points to the conclusion that the church remains the only force without any cracks in its ranks. Without it the meeting between Jaruzelski and Walesa would most likely not have been possible. Provided the church does not misuse its influence, it will be able to continue to work for a relaxation of tension in Poland. Archbishop Glemp's statement in Rome, where he has arrived for a meeting with the pope, that at this moment Poland most of all needs order and work is the best illustration of this. Glemp's statement can also be interpreted as a rebuke to the trade unions and the government--the trade unions because they have become too political, and the government because it relies too much on the power held by Premier Jaruzelski.

Walesa's cards at the Polish summit were perhaps the weakest of all, for two reasons. First, because in the leadership of the trade union he is increasingly accused of appeasing the government. Second, because the leadership of the Solidarity trade union no longer enjoys the authority which it enjoyed at one time. If this state of affairs continues, that is if the advocates of the tougher antigovernment policy do not moderate their demands, Walesa may decide to resign. However, this is one more reason why the government should be cautious and tactful when deciding what moves to make. If Walesa goes, the present Polish truce may happen to go with him. Perhaps we are not right. But it seems to us that it is in the interest of both the government and the church not to leave Walesa in the lurch, the government perhaps more so than the church, because if there is a split in the Solidarity trade union leadership, Jaruzelski would find things even more difficult than now, which does not apply to the church, as the church has been placed in the position of arbiter by the differences between the government and Solidarity.

The emergence of the church on the open political scene was possible primarily because of the shortcomings which in effect led to the crisis in Poland.

The party took a long time to understand some of the causes of the existing crisis and when the crisis flared up to the level of open confrontation with the workers, the party itself was plunged into a crisis which will not be easy to overcome.

The tripartite meeting between Jaruzelski, Glemp and Walesa offers the only hope of social reconciliation among the Poles and is possibly the last chance to avoid a catastrophe. If the truce collapses -- regardless of who would be to blame for its failure -- that would mark the end of the Poles' belief in everything and anything.

It goes without saying that the attitude adopted by the factors outside Poland to developments in the country continues to be equally important, because the burden which the Poles are bearing has been so heavy for them for such a long time that the burden of outside anxieties for the fate of socialism in Poland would be too heavy for them to bear.

STUDENTS VIOLATE PUBLIC ORDER, PEACE IN PRISTINA

LD062258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1519 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Pristina, 6 Nov (TANJUG) -- On 4 November at about 2130 GMT public order and peace was violated at the students' center in Pristina. At that time a group of students in the student dormitories No 1 and No 2 caused unrest among the inhabitants of nearby residential dwellings through whistling and shouting. Shouting and whistling went on, as reported, 5-7 minutes. After that, students withdrew from the windows and balconies without public order organs having intervened.

This repeated violation of public order and peace at the students' center in Pristina, where, as is known, troubles began last spring, is assessed as a warning to the youth organization, the League of Communists and professors at the university that an even more intensive ideopolitical activity among Kosovo University students is necessary.

Rooms at the student dormitories in Pristina were filled this year on the basis of new rules by which, among other things, the ideopolitical suitability of future resident students was considered. This work was done in municipalities and relevant commissions of the university and the departments. By these rules, students who do not observe the house order and who disturb order and discipline have no right to obtain residence at the dormitories.

'CONTRIVED ATTACK' BY ALBANIA'S HOXHA SCORED

'Two Sets of Theses'

LD070500 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1343 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav weekly KOMUNIST in the latest issue assessed Enver Hoxha's report at the Albanian Party of Labour Congress as "another well thought-out and contrived attack on Yugoslavia and its system, a direct interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs".

In the commentary "Old Theses With New Accents," the League of Communists of Yugoslavia press organ writes that the report, just as a series of earlier articles in the ZERI I POPULLIT, manipulates with two sets of theses about Yugoslavia.

The first set of theses, conditionally speaking, are of a historical character. They, the weekly writes, incorrectly present the overall historical process through which the Yugoslav and the Albanian people have passed and particularly distort the common struggle against the fascist invader.

The other set of theses pose an open interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs and are based on irredentist and great-Albanian positions.

KOMUNIST writes that a step further has been taken at the Tirana congress in the effort to [words indistinct] and explain the interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs.

The report in fact represents an ideological preparation for an "explanation" of territorial claims towards Yugoslavia and also a direct interference in international relations in Yugoslavia, the weekly writes.

KOMUNIST notes that the report also represents an open spurring of bloc rivalry in the Balkans, which, it underlines, is in the interest of neither the Albanian nor the Yugoslav people.

The weekly writes that many elements of such an orientation of the Albanian Party of Labour are probably due to the internal development and the state of relations in Albanian society and the party itself.

KOMUNIST writes that nobody in Yugoslavia will dispute Albania or others the right to show interest in the fate of their nationality groups in Yugoslavia just as Yugoslavia, itself will continue showing interest in the fate of its nationality groups in other countries. However, Yugoslavia will not allow this interest to be used as a pretext for endangering its constitutionally defined order.

The weekly writes that Yugoslavia's policy toward Albania has throughout been principled and tolerant even at the times of various trials in relations between the two countries, while the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian leadership, KOMUNIST stresses, have been defining their policy toward Yugoslavia depending on circumstances but with a hostile constant since 1948 until today.

Unacceptable Attitude

LD071752 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1324 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Albanian platform in regard to Yugoslavia, as formulated in Enver Hoxha's report at the Eighth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labor, is, unfortunately, unacceptable.

It is impossible to escape the impression that the first secretary of the Albanian Party of Labor Central Committee tends to further strain, narrow and limit the Yugoslav-Albanian relations, which he openly subjects to conditions in an effort to exert pressure upon Yugoslavia and blackmail it. Such an approach can be discarded as impermissible in relations with a neighbour, with another sovereign country, and it is quite certain that it does not serve the interests of the Albanian people either.

In principle, the statement by the first secretary of the Albanian Party of Labour on non-interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs and non-existence of Albanian territorial claims towards it, can be welcomed. It would constitute an irreplaceable basis for the strengthening of goodneighbourly relations and cooperation if these words did not differ from deeds.

In his lengthy report at the Albanian Party of Labour's Eighth Congress, now in its closing stages in Tirana, Enver Hoxha gave Yugoslavia and, especially, his "care" for the condition of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia and last spring's counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, more room than ever in the past. In doing so, he devoted special attention to the question of creating "an Albanian republic within Yugoslavia." Thus the demands concerning the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia which previously were put forward in signed or anonymous articles in various information media, have now been formulated quite clearly and officially.

The expressed support for the slogan "Kosovo -- a Republic" signifies Albania's unconcealed alignment with those forces who seek a chance to realize their hostile, sinister objectives in relation to Yugoslavia, and who want its disintegration.

It will be noted that the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia have never let anyone do so and that they, if need be, will vigorously resist enemy onslaughts also in the future.

Demands from abroad that a sovereign country change its constitutional system amount to an impermissible interference in its internal affairs. Changing one's own constitutional system is a sovereign right of a country and its people, not somebody outside. Albania, too, has often opposed any outside interference, especially in its own affairs. This was also one of the theses in Enver Hoxha's report at the Eighth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour when the countries in the Balkans are concerned. But it does not seem to apply to him when in question is Albania's so-called "right" to demand a reshaping of the Yugoslav republics under the pretext of an alleged care for the "fate" of the Albanians in Yugoslavia.

Naturally, nobody can deny any people's right to be interested in the condition of its minority in another country. but where would it lead if all those who have that right -- and they are by no means few in Europe alone -- were to raise the question of settling what is known as "historical injustices" the way Albania is doing?

Was it not precisely the peace and security in Europe that the Conference on European Security and Cooperation had in mind when it proclaimed, among other things, the principle of the inviolability of borders? But the People's Socialist Republic of Albania had taken no part either in the preparations for, or in the work of the conference. It is clear to all, no matter how strongly Tirana may deny it, who the Albanian leadership did not want to sign the Helsinki Final Act. It simply did not (?want) to recognize the existing borders.

The putting forward of the demand for an Albanian republic in Yugoslavia and the Albanian nationality's right of self-determination to a secession is therefore aimed, as the conduct of the Albanian leadership also proves, at bringing about "the ultimate goal" -- annexation of the newly-created "republic" to the "mother republic."

The positive development of Yugoslav-Albanian relations over the past year [words indistinct] last spring's events in Kosovo was the result above all of the efforts and [word indistinct] of the Yugoslav side, which, in its relations with the PR of Albania, abided by the well-known principles of goodneighbourliness and non-interference. Albania abused Yugoslavia's openness and willingness for the development of goodneighbourly cooperation and subjected its relations with this country exclusively to gradual realization of its undermining objectives which, in the long run, coincide with those of the enemies of Yugoslavia.

KOSOVO'S ILIJAZ KURTESI ASSAILS AWP CONGRESS

LD081326 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0937 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Pristina, 8 Nov (TANJUG) -- Taking part in yesterday's session of the Provincial Committee, Ilijaz Kurtesi, member of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium, dwelt on some speeches heard at the AWP congress. In this connection he said:

From the platform of the AWP congress we have just been hearing statements by the most responsible people from today's Albanian leadership expressing again their support for protagonists and organizers of the hostile demonstrations in Kosovo and their alleged concern for the section of the Albanian nation living in Kosovo and Yugoslavia.

Speaking about the glorious past during the revolution and about the struggle against fascism and common enemies, Enver Hoxha and other AWP leaders have falsified historic facts and expressed untruths, even abusing the talks with Comrade Tito. Furthermore, by demagogic slogans and an alleged interest in the development of goodneighborly relations they wish to cover up the real aims and interests for whose realization they are working. What they should do is to have a good look at their own statements on our relations until 1948 and the Cominform resolution. The conduct of the Albanian leadership toward Yugoslavia and Kosovo since the Cominform resolution has caused great damage to Yugoslav-Albanian relations, and above all to the Albanian people in Kosovo.

Interest in the development of goodneighborly relations and cooperation with Albania and with other countries is a logical consequence of Yugoslavia's foreign policy, and the great number of Albanian nationals living in Yugoslavia should be a particularly important factor in realizing the high standard of this cooperation. With this view in mind there have been efforts in recent years aimed at going further and faster in the development of all forms of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Albania, in which Kosovo has had its appropriate place. The hostile demonstrations in Kosovo and the attitude of the Albanian leadership toward them once again demonstrate that the Albanian side has abused our efforts in this direction. Insufficient vigilance, mistakes, and primitivism, errors and weaknesses in the realization of this cooperation by some organizations, organs and leading people in Kosovo have all contributed to this, Kurtesi added.

The question arises as to whom in fact the Albanian leadership supports and whose interests it advocates. It is obvious, Kurtesi stressed, that the interests of the vast majority of the Albanian people is not the answer. Albania's conduct and policy toward Yugoslavia and Kosovo are on the same level as the conduct of the most reactionary forces in the world and the stances of enemy emigre circles of the Albanian people, whose used to kill Albanian partisans in Kosovo and Yugoslavia as well as partisans of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities on the Albanian territory at the time of the struggle against common enemies.

Speeches at the AWP congress are another proof of the Albanian leadership's interference in our country's internal affairs and of open territorial claims, irrespective of the demagogic explanation on their part that such claims do not exist. The Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia participated in the revolution together with all the nations and nationalities of our country. We have created and developed socialist and self-management Yugoslavia, we have participated in the building and development of the constitutional system. The Albanian nationality is a constituent factor of our country. We have achieved great results in socioeconomic development which no one can deny. Prospects for development, cultural and general affirmation and creation of better living and working conditions are being realized with the participation of all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

Sincere and equitable cooperation between Albania and Yugoslavia could lead to an ever greater closeness of national interests and cultural and general development. However, paternalistic behavior, open support for the enemy and invitations to destroy our constitutional system are clearly against the interests of the Albanian people in Kosovo and all Yugoslav nations and nationalities. This is likewise completely contrary to the interests of the Albanian people and could have grave and far-reaching consequences. It may be said that the Albanian leadership has never considered the interests of the section of the Albanian people living in Yugoslavia.

On this occasion it is being done primarily because of internal relations and in order to draw the attention of the Albanian people away from the problems and difficulties which they are encountering. A leadership which in the most brutal manner liquidated a great number of cadres from the revolution and all those who had opposite views on the development and internal relations, is not entitled to give advice to others.

A leadership which adheres to Stalin and his doctrine only, even at a time when his role is being increasingly clearly revealed in his own country, is not entitled to tell others how they should behave, Kurtesi stressed.

TRADE PROTOCOL TO BE SIGNED WITH ALBANIA

AU061733 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Nov 81 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- The talks on concluding a protocol on commodity trade between Albania and Yugoslavia for 1982 will be held in Tirana the second half of this month. The protocol should confirm the anticipations of both the partners, expressed in the long-term agreement, that the total trade between the two countries should amount to $750 million by 1985 and that it should be equally balanced.

A visible increase in economic cooperation with Albania has been achieved in the last 2 or 3 years or, more precisely, following its break with China (in 1978) when that country began to open itself economically both toward the East and West. As is pointed out in its official documents, Albania is engaged in commodity trade with over 50 countries with which its total annual trade amounts to $750 to $800 million. Of this total, 41 percent are provided by the exchange trade with the east European countries, 40 percent by the trade with the West and the remaining 19 percent by the trade with Yugoslavia.

The protocol on commodity trade for this year provides for a total trade of $135 million. Judging by the results achieved in the first 9 months (during which transactions for a total of $125 million were concluded), the trade plan between the two countries will be fulfilled.

Economic cooperation with Albania is mainly realized by means of classical exchange trade which could be larger by volume and more diverse by its substance.

KOSOVO LC PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE VIEWS ECONOMY

AU071957 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1121 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Pristina, 7 Nov (TANJUG) -- A session of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo was held in Pristina today under the chairmanship of Veli Deva. It discussed the economic situation in the province and the tasks in implementing the economic stabilization policy. The report on this matter was submitted by Ilija Vakic, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium and president of the Provincial Assembly.

Assessing that the economic situation in Kosovo at present is not rosy at all and that the problems following the Yugoslav economy as a whole are even more pronounced in the province, Ilija Vakic expressed the opinion that many people obviously are not yet aware of this situation and of the responsibility. Nevertheless, the existing difficulties may and must for the most part be successfully mastered, but this demands an extraordinary involvement of all organized socialist forces, especially the League of Communists. A quick and efficient solution to economic problems, Vakic added, is also an essential condition for overcoming the difficulties provoked by the hostile counterrevolutionary and irredentist activities of greater Albanian nationalists. Economic stabilization and efforts in this direction will beat many "trumps" of the enemies who bewail our fate, Vakic stressed.

"In our socialist self-managing system" Vakic went on to say, "we have created practically everything that we now have. We do not see any system that would make a better and more successful development possible.

Enver Hoxha's regime can least be an example for us. However, we must seriously reproach ourselves for our own behavior in implementing our self-managing system, which is not to be blamed for poor work but which, in its essence, demands the most responsible behavior of each working man and citizen. We, the communists, have the task to lead the actions for a better organization of labor and production, for better working and technological discipline, better maintenance and greater operational readiness of means of labor."

It is properly wasteful to use nowadays the most modern equipment in one shift only, while in the world it is used in four shifts. Therefore Vakic stressed that the efficient use of the existing capacities is one of the primary tasks in the overall political actions for economic stabilization in the province.

Indicating the urgent measures which are necessary to change the present situation, Vakic in the first place mentioned solving the problem of bank liquidity shortages and a more consistent implementation of the bailing out programs in associated labor organizations which have been incurring losses for years. He also mentioned the need for a higher level of self-managing organization in large economic systems, such as Trepca, electricity generation enterprise, Agrokosovo, Kosovodrvo and others.

Speaking about the necessity of greater mobility and efficiency in the association of labor and pooling of resources, Vakic warned that work organizations in the province should not wait for others to ask them if they want to cooperate, but must search for potential cooperators themselves. V akic also advocated that agriculture should find its proper place in stabilization programs and that the disparaging attitude toward the so-called small businesses should be overcome, because they can solve a considerable part of the accumulated problems in the field of employment. He then referred to occurrences and trends in the field of economic relations with foreign countries and insisted that precise calculations should define the export program of the province as soon as possible and that it should be seen in this connection to which level one can count on imports.

Vakic devoted part of his speech to the problems of implementing the investment policy in the province. We must frankly admit, he said, that we have not exploited to the expected degree the chances and opportunities available so far. Our omissions have partly been paid and are partly being paid now. Much effort will be needed to make good all that has been lost. One should reexamine the concepts of the investment undertakings whose realization is underway. Likewise, one should temporarily abandon the construction of certain projects, refrain from certain planned investments, and the course of the investment construction that has been started should be selectively directed toward the projects which are of special significance from the viewpoint of employment and exports.

Concluding his speech, Vakic pointed out that all the available forces must be engaged in implementing the tasks of economic stabilization. It must be clear to all that there is no other way but stabilization if one wants to ensure not only that the current economic problems will be resolved but also that an economic and stable overall development of Kosovo will be continued.

Predrag Cuckic, the first speaker in the debate, stressed that there are noticeable results in the economic stabilization in those environments and work collectives where the League of Communists has succeeded in mobilizing the entire membership and all other forces. He noted that some municipalities and work organizations, instead of implementing the attitudes of the 21st LCY Central Committee session, merely read them. Cuckic dealt in particular with presenting information and possibilities of saving in the non-economic sphere. In this connection he pointed out that a large part of social resources are in the hands of citizens who did not meet their legal obligations.

For radio and television subscription, electricity consumption, communal and other services alone, citizens owe about 1.8 billion dinars.

Among those owing money are also League of Communists members and officials.

The next speakers in the debate -- there were a total of 12 at the morning session -- spoke mainly about objective difficulties and subjective weaknesses in their environments or individual industrial branches. This prompted Veli Deva to point out the need to direct the debate in the direction of making proposals, suggestions and views aimed at overcoming the situation, and not making assessments.

Thus Musa Juniku spoke of the business activity of Djakovica municipality while Djordje Bozovic pointed out the difficulties of the economy of Kosovska Mitrovica and of the Trepca combine. Votim Demiri presented the problems of the textile industry, assessing that associating [labor and resources] on the basis of investments, which are made up by 50 percent from textile industry funds and 50 percent from development fund resources, was not appropriate for this industry in the province, an industry which is low in its accumulation funds.

Nazmije Janjeva spoke about the business activity of the Elektroprivreda-Kosovo, stressing that the working people of this grouping and of one of the most significant organizations in the province are conscious of the economic stabilization tasks which demand that all people be fully committed to work. In this connection she presented information about plan obligations in the production of coal and electric power which have not been implemented.

Noting that discrepancies existed between the situation and actions taken, Sefcet Mustafa pointed out impermissible easygoing behavior and waiting for others to resolve the problems, and advocated specific accountability. He said that the basic food situation in the province is complex and that a psychosis had led to disruptions and to the creation of immense stocks of flour, edible oil, sugar and other foods.

A section of individual farmers do not deliver the market surplus in wheat while bakeries buy, together with private owners, flour from the social sector, Mustafa said. He went on to add that the majority of municipalities still has no balance sheets of their needs or goods reserves.

Describing the situation in the economy as extremely critical, Milija Kovacevic stressed that in the past most of the discussions dealt with the problems of investments and employment while a critical re-examination of the entire policy had been taboo.

The session will continue with debates in the afternoon. Another eight members of the Provincial Committee have asked to speak.

After 10 hours of work, the session of the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo League of Communists, which had discussed the tasks in implementing economic stabilization, ended in Pristina. Ten more participants in the session took part in the debate in the course of the afternoon and evening. Ilijaz Ilijazi pointed out the need to complete as soon as possible the construction of the large installations in the province because the delay in their completion had brought about severe consequences.

Jovo Bogicevic observed that the practice of League of Communist members openly pointing out problems has still not been affirmed in many environments, while Imer Pulja stressed that no compromise of any kind with any antiself-managing tendencies should be allowed.

Svetislav Jaksic did not agree with the thesis presented in the debate at the session that pooling of labor and resources on the basis of associating 50 percent of one's own resources and 50 percent of the resources of the development fund does not suit the province.

Predrag Vasic, Mustafa Behljulji, Bosko Despotovic, Jusuf Keljmendi and Ismailj Bajra also spoke at the session. The Provincial Committee then empowered its Presidium to determine, on the basis of the materials and debate at today's session, the immediate tasks of the Kosovo League of Communists in implementing the attitudes of the 21st Plenum of the LCY Central Committee.

In closing the session, Veli Deva, president of the Provincial Committee, stressed that there can be no stabilization without increasing production in line with the available capacities. Noting that the province has modern capacities and skilled cadres but that that which has been achieved is below that which could be achieved, he said that as long as satisfactory results in the economy are not achieved there will be no opportunities for further speedier and broader development in any other sphere. Everybody, and above all leading officials, should grasp the true problems of the present juncture. They who are not able to grasp this and who are circumventing our economic policy should be removed because, Deva stressed, the situation is such that irresponsibility in any place and at any level cannot and must not be tolerated, he said at the end of his summarizing speech.

VOJVODINA'S NIKOLA KMEZIC RETURNS FROM IRAQ

AU061731 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Nov 81 p 9

[Text] Novi Sad -- Yesterday, Nikola Kmezic, president of the Vojvodina Executive Council, returned from an official working visit to Iraq which lasted several days.

During his visit to the friendly nonaligned country, Kmezic met with Taha Yasin Ramadan, first vice president of Iraq [title as published] and in the talks with him, reviewed Vojvodina's contribution to strengthening the economic relations between Yugoslavia and Iraq.

Nikola Kmezic had separate talks with his host 'Amir Mahdi, minister of agriculture; 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud 'Abdallah, minister of irrigation; and Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, minister of trade. The past cooperation in the fields of agriculture and the construction of agro-industrial projects, in which Vojvodina work organizations are engaged, was mutually positively appraised.

BRIEFS

NATIONAL BANK GOVERNOR -- Belgrade, 4 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly today appointed Radovan Makic, SFRY ambassador to the FRG, as governor of the Yugoslav National Bank. The outgoing governor, Dr Ksente Bogoev, was relieved of this office on the expiration of the period for which he had been appointed. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1451 GMT 4 Nov 81 LD]

TRADE UNION CONGRESSES -- The Council of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions today decided that the congresses and the conferences of the republican and provincial trade union federations be held by mid-October 1982 at the latest. It was tentatively suggested that the Ninth Congress of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions be held in the beginning of November next year. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1236 GMT 3 Nov 81 LD]

NEW ENVOY TO TUNISIA -- Belgrade, 28 Oct (TANJUG) the SFRY Presidency has issued a decree appointing Anton Lah, hitherto ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the Tunisian Republic. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1546 GMT 28 Oct 81 LD]